



REPORT  
ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE  
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH  
1913-1914.

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# REPORT

ON THE

## Administration of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

1913-14.

### PART I.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The Honourable Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., was Lieutenant-Governor of the Provinces throughout the year, with the exception of the period from 18th September to 19th November 1913 when the Honourable Mr. Duncan Colvin Baillie, C.S.I. (now Sir D. C. Baillie, K.C.S.I.), officiated during his absence.

Changes in  
administration

2. The earlier portion of the period to which this report refers, a period which extends through various departmental years from October 1912 to June 1914, was one of almost general prosperity. But prosperity gave way to adversity when the monsoon of 1913 failed over a large part of the provinces and was followed by poor and unseasonable winter rain in the cold weather of 1913-14. It was a fortunate circumstance that the north-western districts and Bundelkhand, which suffered worst from drought later, had a comparatively good season to precede their misfortune, while Mirzapur, which was on the verge of famine after the spring crop of 1913, received a much better rainfall in the monsoon of that year than did the greater part of the provinces. The effect of the drought on the revenues and well-being of the provinces enters to a less extent into this report than might have been expected. That this is so is itself an indication of the enhanced staying power of the people to meet such a calamity, and it may suffice to say here that though the loss was great and widespread, it was met with a prompt generosity on the part of all who were able to afford relief, and was faced by the masses of the people with a fortitude born of the amassed strength of the previous years of peace and plenty. The year was not so healthy as its predecessor, but public health was still good. Plague decreased, and fever, though more widespread than in the previous year, was not exceptionally severe. The cattle of the provinces suffered terribly. To the ravages of the acute fodder famine was added a particularly violent epidemic of rinderpest, while other diseases took greater toll owing to the weakness and starvation of their victims. Fodder was brought down in large quantities from the Himalayan forests, and to this in a large measure must be attributed the fact that the loss was not more terrible still.

Condition of the  
people.

The steps taken by Government for the relief of distress arising from the famine conditions which prevailed in certain parts of the provinces have been noticed in Chapter IV of the body of this report under the heads of direct relief, indirect relief, and fodder operations. Indirect measures of relief were naturally the first to be taken in the form of a generous distribution at the first signs of serious trouble of Government loans by which the cultivators were enabled to dig wells, buy seed, and increase

generally the area of crop that could be brought to maturity under the adverse conditions, besides employing a large quantity of labour which if left unemployed must inevitably have necessitated the opening at a much earlier date of direct famine relief works with all the attendant inconvenience and economic disturbance of village life. The total amount granted in Government loans during the famine was nearly two crores of rupees or over a million and a quarter pounds sterling. The other chief method of indirect relief was the suspension and remission of Government revenue, the total amount of remissions finally given being  $48\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees. Owing partly to the indirect measures of relief noticed above and partly to the peculiarly favourable position in which the people stood to meet the calamity, the necessity for direct relief did not arise until December, which is considerably later than the date at which it had been instituted in previous famines. The chief direct methods used for the mitigation of distress were famine works and gratuitous relief to those not qualified to labour. The expenditure on gratuitous relief was proportionately much higher than in the famine of 1907-8, but this fact was not due to any laxity of administration but to the fact that in a large part of the area affected by scarcity the labour market was good, and the distress was not acute enough to render direct relief by Government necessary except to the weak and the aged to whom the assistance given could not be other than gratuitous. The amount spent on direct relief of distress was  $55\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs which was only about a quarter of the sum expended in the famine of 1907-8. The most striking and most difficult problem of the famine was the acute scarcity of fodder which had not been approached in intensity in either of the last two famines. The measures taken to save the cattle of the province consisted in the granting of special concession freight rates for the import of fodder to the affected tracts and the supply by Government of hay collected and baled in its reserved forests. The difference between the concession rates paid and the full freights was made up to the railways by Government and cost about 10 lakhs of rupees; the imports of hay, straw and grass into the provinces were increased for one quarter of the year to over five times the figure for the corresponding period of the previous year. Of forest hay 1,400,000 maunds were supplied to the drought-stricken areas and sold at the uniform price of six annas per maund delivered at the railway stations. The hay cost about one rupee per maund to deliver and the cost to Government was 11 lakhs of rupees. The low price of six annas a maund was fixed in reference not to what the hay would fetch in the open market but to what the poorer cultivators, who are always situated in the worst position for obtaining fodder at such a crisis, could afford to pay. The total cost of the direct relief measures, both for human beings and cattle, was about 55 lakhs, and it is calculated that the cost to Government direct and indirect of the famine was about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  crores of rupees or £ 820,000 sterling.

#### Land Revenue.

3. The total revenue demand from sources under the control of the Board of Revenue was 854 lakhs, an increase of 6 lakhs over the figure of the previous year. The revenue year here under review is from September 1912 to September 1913, and therefore includes little of the time of drought which began with the failure of the rains in 1913. The increase in revenue is due to canals which were called into full activity by the somewhat unusual distribution of the monsoon of 1912 and particularly by the lateness of the winter rains. Collections were full and easy, there being only  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs

outstanding at the close of the year, of which 1½ lakhs were on account of suspensions of revenue. Land revenue in particular, the demand on account of which was 648 lakhs, was collected practically in full. Agricultural loans for permanent improvements increased considerably, but the prosperity of this and the previous years rendered the demand for money for immediate requirements such as seed slightly less urgent. In the Benares division, and particularly in Mirzapur district where drought was severe, large advances were made both for permanent wells and for seed and cattle. The improvement in collection of loans continues; in one district at least a large old outstanding balance has been completely wiped off, and borrowers are learning that prompt payment is the best policy if they are to look for new loans in time of need.

4. Three districts were under regular settlement operations during the year. The revision of the settlement of the Kashipur pargana of Naini Tal district and of two parganas of Pilibhit district were sanctioned, and the current settlements of a third pargana of Pilibhit and of the whole of the Agra district were extended.

Settlement.

5. The subordinate land records staff was slightly increased, and there is a small improvement to note in both the pay and the qualifications of the patwari on whom the whole land records system depends. The new method of systematic correction of village maps at the commencement of settlement operations by the patwaris, who receive special training for this particular work, has proved satisfactory; it has been used in the three settlements in progress and was in operation during the year in preparation for settlement in the Gorakhpur district. Concealment of rents and the practice of taking premia or *nazarana* on the renewal or granting of leases, both as a method of escaping enhancement of revenue, and of obtaining illegal increases of rent in Oudh, continue to be a matter of anxiety, as is also the ploughing up of the common lands of villages which is sometimes used by landlords as a method of enforcing such exactions.

Land records.

6. The most important development in the administration of the Court of Wards during the year was the selection of district advisory committees, and it is satisfactory to be able to record that these committees have already given valuable help to the Board of Revenue in the decision of important problems. Four very large estates came under the control of the court during the year, the aggregate rent roll of the ten estates taken over being seven lakhs. Seven comparatively small estates were released, leaving 201 estates under management at the close of the year. Though the drought in the south-east of the provinces necessitated some suspensions, rental collections in other parts of the provinces were excellent and the total collected was 96·8 per cent. of the demand. Thirty-eight lakhs of debt were paid off, and much energy was displayed in effecting improvements to estates especially in the construction of wells. Education and village sanitation received liberal support, and the co-operative credit movement on Court of Wards estates made satisfactory progress.

Court of Wards.

7. The decrease in rent litigation continued, there being a fall of 5 per cent. in the number of cases instituted in Agra, and a trifling fall in Oudh. Suits for arrears of rent shewed a very satisfactory decline of 9 per cent. in Agra and over 17 per cent. in Oudh, a result of continued prosperity. The statistics of ejectments on other grounds than non-payment of arrears of rent on the other hand were not so satisfactory, as the number of cases continued

Rent litigation.

to increase especially in Gorakhpur district, where this method of preventing the acquisition of occupancy rights is probably connected with the "nazarana" system and the concealment of rents in preparation for the settlement of land revenue. The file of pending cases before courts of original jurisdiction was substantially reduced, but the number of appeals continued to rise and pending files before collectors, district judges, and commissioners all shewed an increase.

**Police.**

8. The volume of the reported cognizable crime, excluding public nuisances and offences under special and local laws, rose by 1.3 per cent. above the figures of 1912. Although the police year is the calendar one and scarcity did not reach its height until the early months of 1914, the failure of the monsoon in 1913 caused a considerable amount of distress before Christmas and it is not surprising that there was a rise in crime over the figure of 1912 which was the lowest on record for 13 years. As was to be expected from the character of the year the proportionate rise in the number of offences against property is greater than that in offences against the person. The number of reported cases in which investigation is refused by the police has been a matter of correspondence with the Government of India during the year as there are some reasons for believing that the number is unduly high. There have been considerable improvements in this respect in the last two years and a substantial further decrease in uninvestigated reports is hoped for in the current year. The number of murders showed an extraordinary increase from 508 in 1912 to 641 in 1913. A considerable number of murders were doubtless committed with robbery as an object owing to the agricultural conditions of the year, but it is impossible to account fully for fluctuations in this form of crime. Dakaiti cases also increased largely in number, and an outbreak of this form of crime in Agra was disappointing after the successful breaking up of the gangs there in the previous year. Though cases of poisoning increased in number, fewer of them were the work of professionals, and the police and the criminal investigation department are both to be congratulated on the manner in which these cases have been worked out and professional poisoners brought to book. Throughout the year vigorous action has been taken under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1911. Proclamations under section 3 of the Act were made in reference to portions of ten tribes, and the whole tribes of Aherias, Barwars, Daleras, Ghosis, Mewatis, Pasis, and Sanaurias, while sections of the Bhars, Chain Mallahs, and Gujars were registered. New settlements under the control of the Salvation Army were established at Najibabad and Bareilly, and the Kashipur settlement was filled with Sansiahs from Saharanpur. The industries of all the settlements are now on a firm basis, and the work turned out is of good quality. In the Bareilly settlement which was visited for the second time by the Lieutenant-Governor during the year a distinct improvement was noticed by him in the tone and condition of the settlers, members of one of the most criminal sections of the Beriah tribe. There were comparatively few charges of ill-treatment or extortion against the police during the year, and the discipline of the force was satisfactory. But the difficulty in recruiting and the number of resignations are matters of anxiety. It has been found necessary temporarily to increase the proportionate number of head constables eligible for promotion to the investigating grades, and with the object of improving general recruiting

proposals have been made for improving the pay of head constables and constables, and are now engaging the attention of Government. The force of Railway Police, which had not kept pace in strength in recent years with the increase in the length of railway under its jurisdiction, was reorganised during the year and received considerable additions to its establishment. A great improvement is noticeable in the work and discipline of chaukidars during the year, and the extremely good services of this poorly paid body of men are most encouraging.

9. The number of criminal trials continued to increase in Agra, though at a much slower rate than in the two preceding years. In Oudh the increase stopped and a very slight decrease was observed. Serious crime remained practically unaltered in volume in Agra, but in Oudh there was a remarkable rise of 35 per cent. in offences affecting human life. Death sentences in the latter province again increased largely as was to be expected under the circumstances. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment decreased slightly in Agra and increased slightly in Oudh, while with fines the reverse was the case. Whippings decreased in both provinces. The chief result of the agricultural conditions of the year, so far as criminal trials were concerned, was a crop of petty thefts and quarrels over irrigation and kindred matters which increased the number of offences against the public tranquility in Agra from 1,752 to 2,039. Criminal Justice.

10. There was an increase from 92,997 in 1912 to 95,414 in 1913 in the total number of prisoners that passed through the jails during the year. But the daily average population of the prisons has shewn a continuous decrease for several years past which is still maintained. The separate figures for each month of the year show clearly that what increase there was, was due to the agricultural misfortunes of the latter portion of the year and the figures may therefore safely be taken as an indication of a continued decrease, under normal conditions, of serious crime. The number of juvenile prisoners admitted to the jails has fallen continuously from 242 in 1908 to 161 in 1913. In every district a special magistrate of experience has been entrusted with the conduct of all cases in which children are accused, rules have been framed to prevent the association of juveniles under arrest with adult prisoners, and steps have been taken to interest Indian gentlemen in the reclamation of youthful offenders by the use of personal influences after their release from punishment. The Bareilly juvenile jail continues its most useful work and provision has been made for providing separate accommodation for habitual juvenile offenders. Jail offences by prisoners decreased in number, and it is a noticeable feature in the improvement of jail discipline in recent years that it has been effected concurrently with a steady diminution in the number of corporal punishments. The expenditure on prisons increased somewhat owing to the dearness of food grains and a sudden rise in the price of materials used for making prison clothing. The prison factories made a cash profit of 3½ lakhs or 16 per cent. above the record figure of the previous year. The health of the prisons was remarkably good though the scarcity prevailing towards the end of the year had its inevitable effect on the condition of the prisoners admitted. Although a rise occurred in the death rate, the record was lower than in any previous year except 1912. Prisons.

## Civil Justice.

11. The redistribution of Civil Judicial work under the Greeven scheme was made from the beginning of the year. The scheme involved an increase in the number of District and Sessions Judges from 27 to 30, eight of the appointments in this class, which including the Legal Remembrancer now numbers 31, being open to the Provincial Service. A new class was created of Sessions and Subordinate Judges six in number, four being drawn from the Indian Civil Service and two from the Provincial Service. These appointments are expected to provide a good training for officers who are entering on a judicial career, or who have had no previous judicial experience outside civil work. The number of judges of small cause courts and of subordinate judges was increased from five to eight and 31 to 33 respectively. The staff of munsifs needed much strengthening and their number in permanent employment was raised from 94 to 100, while a further 14 probationary munsifs were appointed to form a reserve for vacancies left by officers taking leave. The number of civil suits filed was practically the same as in the previous year in Agra but fell by nearly 9 per cent. in Oudh. The number of appeals continued to rise in both provinces, but applications for execution of decrees decreased everywhere owing to the character of the season. The outturn of work by village munsifs decreased somewhat, and a few of these courts gave cause for anxiety. Reports from the districts show however that in the great majority of cases they dispose carefully and honestly of a mass of petty litigation at the very doors of the litigants. Honorary Munsifs are growing in popularity and their year's work shewed a satisfactory increase. The prestige and usefulness of these courts is being increased at every opportunity.

## Registration.

12. It is now clear that the reorganisation of the registration department accomplished in 1910 is a success. Further minor alterations have been made since that time and the condition of the department is now satisfactory. Though the number of documents registered was practically stationary, the income from registration continued to increase owing to the enhancement of the scale of fees on documents of Rs. 1,000 and over, which was in force only for half the year 1912. There is still room for the expenditure of much money on the provision of registration offices, and with this work some progress was made during the year.

## Municipalities.

13. The chief features of the year in municipal administration have been the increase in the number of non-official chairmen and the substitution of direct taxation for octroi. There are now 39 non-official gentlemen carrying on the arduous duties of chairmen of municipalities, the number having been increased by 18 in the year under review, while it is hoped that this number may be still further increased when the revision of the Municipal Act is completed. The abolition of octroi had been completed by the end of the year in all but three of the 38 towns which still hold the status of municipalities in which it was originally decided that this source of income should be replaced by direct taxation. The change has been accomplished in two more of these towns since the beginning of the current year and at the time of writing only one remains. Owing to a great increase of nine lakhs in grants made by Government the total municipal income for the year rose from 89 lakhs to very nearly a crore of rupees. In spite of its abolition in so many towns octroi remained by far the most fruitful source of income, contributing nearly 36 lakhs to the total. A

comparison of the statistics of the towns in which the octroi system was not changed shows a falling off of only 5 per cent. in gross octroi paid, while the net receipts increased by 1 per cent. These figures are striking considering that the year was one of scarcity, and are due to decreased exports from the cities. The receipts of municipalities from other taxes has increased by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs owing to the substitution for octroi of direct taxation. Grants by Government have, as noticed above, increased greatly and amounted to over 20 lakhs, of which sum 7 lakhs were given for water works, 5 lakhs for drainage and nearly six lakhs for education, while substantial assistance was given by grants to those municipalities which were changing their forms of taxation. Only about 4 lakhs of new liability was contracted by municipalities in the form of new loans. On the one hand they had the greatly enhanced Government grants to spend, and on the other financial stringency reduced their borrowing power. The chief loans taken were 1 lakh in Lucknow for extension of the water works and Rs. 66,000 in Hapur for drainage. The Lucknow Improvement Trust also took a loan of 2 lakhs but this does not come into the municipal accounts. The total expenditure for the year was  $90\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, two lakhs in advance of the record figure of the previous year. The outlay on conservancy was the item showing the greatest increase, 16.1 lakhs being spent under this head as against 15.3 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure on water works and drainage both decreased owing to a reduction in the amount of capital outlay on new projects. The large grants received for educational purposes were too late to be spent during the year; they will form a valuable nucleus for the improvement of defective school accommodation and for the development in primary education which should follow the deliberations of the Naini Tal Committee. The year was a fairly healthy one in municipalities, but the vital statistics did not maintain the high standard reached in the previous year, and there was a great relapse in the figures of infantile mortality, the increase being 30 deaths per thousand births from 242 to 272. There were contested elections in 60 towns and 56 per cent. of the eligible electors recorded their votes. New election rules have been framed which should improve the polling procedure and greatly reduce the possibility of protracted litigation on objections after elections.

14. The dominating feature of district board administration during the year has been the increase by over 43 per cent. of their income through the distribution to them of grants equivalent to the amounts they would have received had the transfer to them of the local cess, hitherto appropriated to expenditure on police, been accomplished. In making these grants the needs of all the boards were carefully considered and the 41 lakhs, which the munificence of the Government of India enabled the Local Government to distribute, was divided among the services in which this examination showed that an advance was needed. The necessity for standardising and improving the existing services of the boards formed the subject of a detailed enquiry, and the new financial settlements with them have provided for a great improvement in their present staff, a reduction in the areas in which their executive subordinates will be called upon to work, and an increase in the employment of full time paid secretaries which should result in a more detailed supervision of the work of the boards' servants. Education benefited to the extent of  $16\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, medical services

District boards.



received  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, and civil works  $22\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, out of the additional grants mentioned above. The facilities at the command of the boards were not sufficient to allow them to spend all these grants and it is to be expected that their balances will be inflated for some years, but this difficulty has been considered in the distribution of the money and it is hoped that agencies for its economical and fruitful expenditure will gradually be brought into existence. The other great feature of the year was the exhaustive enquiry into the needs of primary education by the Naini Tal Committee, and boards held their hands somewhat in educational matters until they should be made acquainted with the recommendations of that committee and the policy prescribed by Government as a result of them. The income of the boards apart from Government contributions increased by 3 lakhs to  $61\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, and their expenditure naturally increased heavily from 78 lakhs to 87 lakhs, though for reasons explained above it could not rise in any way proportionately to the increase in their total resources. Expenditure on education increased from 25 lakhs to nearly 27 lakhs, on medical services from  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to  $11\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, and on civil works from  $36\frac{1}{2}$  to over 41 lakhs. Instances of great generosity on the part of private persons for the improvement of medical services are as usual abundant. The popularity of hospitals and travelling dispensaries continues to grow and it would appear that great success is being achieved in breaking down the old suspicious attitude of the people towards European medical practice.

#### Agriculture.

15. The slow process of interesting the cultivator in methods and crops which were not used by his forefathers continues, and there appears to be some ground for hoping that the process is becoming more rapid than it hitherto has been. District boards, court of wards officials, and the more educated landholders and cultivators have shewn a distinctly growing interest and willingness to co-operate with the department. The distribution of seed has been continued and expanded, assistance has been given in adopting improved methods of sugar extraction from cane, breeding experiments have been carried on, and numerous experimental and demonstration farms have been steadily at work spreading the gospel of scientific methods. In a year of drought the well boring staff has been taxed to its uttermost, and the advantages of the practice of driving a tube through from the bottom of a well to a lower and more productive water bearing stratum are everywhere being realised, while mechanical power for raising the water is being used more widely.

#### Civil Veterinary department.

16. With the growing confidence felt in the country in inoculation of cattle and other veterinary work, and the increased interest in scientific breeding of cattle, and in the improvement of the milk supply of cities, the Civil Veterinary department has had its hands full and is in great need of an increased staff, and of a provincial college to train its men. Breeding of good strains of bulls for improving draught cattle has been carried on successfully at the existing government farm in the Tarai Bhabar, and a new farm for breeding the heavier type of animal needed for the western districts has been started at Muttra, but there is as yet little popular demand for bulls of strains selected for their milking qualities, and the farm for breeding these animals was discontinued. Success has also attended the introduction of merino blood into the short-woolled breed of sheep existing in the provinces, while the numbers of government stallions at work, both horses and donkeys,

have been increased. Cattle diseases, particularly rinderpest, have been virulent and the scarcity of fodder has increased the number of their victims. Preventive inoculation is growing fast in popularity, but an unfortunate breakage of machinery at Muktesar interfered with the manufacture of serum when the demand was at its height.

17. The agricultural conditions of the year put the co-operative credit movement to a severe test, but it emerged with unimpaired strength. It was thought wise to adopt a policy of great caution in the admission of new members when there was so much temptation to cultivators to take any opportunity that offered of obtaining money for the satisfaction of their immediate wants. There is therefore little expansion to record, but there is on the other hand no contraction and a very substantial advance in internal organisation, particularly in the matter of decentralisation of the control of local societies, a number of which have been put under central societies instead of being supervised directly by the department. The financial position of the societies is sound and the reserve funds of central societies rose from 2½ lakhs to over 3 lakhs. The banking crisis of 1913 proved an advantage rather than a danger to the movement by bringing in additional capital at low rates. The repayment of old outstanding debts, which is normally one of the prominent aims of the movement, was this year subordinated to the satisfaction of immediate agricultural requirements, and besides lending money on a large scale themselves for seed, cattle, and wells, the co-operative societies put useful local knowledge at the service of the authorities in the distribution of government loans. Valuable assistance was also given by the societies in the distribution of high class seed, in teaching improved methods of agriculture and irrigation, and in the support and encouragement of general education. It is a sign of social progress that the number of non-credit societies has increased from eight to eleven. Ten of these are dairy societies and are doing good work towards the improvement of the milk supply of the large cities of the provinces.

Co-operative  
credit societies.

18. The most important development of the year in forest administration has been the undertaking to supply over a million sleepers to railway companies in the course of the next four years. This contract was made in order to prove the suitability of the pine timber of the Kumaun forests as a substitute for imported timbers. Large dépôts for treating the timber are under construction and the formation of a new industry is hoped for. Unfortunately owing to the outbreak of the war, the supply of antiseptic oil for treating the timber may prove a difficulty and delay the completion of the contract. Another important development is in the matter of afforestation. It has long been realised that one of the most important measures to be taken for the benefit of Indian agriculture is the formation of fuel and fodder reserves. A special forest division called the Afforestation Division was inaugurated for this work in December 1912, and considerable progress has been made in Bundelkhand and especially in the Etawah district. This work is at present experimental but is full of promise both in the provision of facilities for grazing and fuel and in preventing fertile areas from being eaten away into barren ravine land. The settlement of the old district forests which now form the Kumaun Circle progressed satisfactorily during the year, and it is hoped

Forests.

that the inspection of these areas will be completed in the summer of 1916. The total outturn of timber shewn in the returns of the Forest department was slightly less than in the previous year, but the decrease was a nominal one due to the change from the practice of selling standing trees to that of extracting sawn sleepers in the Kumaun circle. The process of sawing takes a certain time and there is consequently a hiatus in the returns before the first of the sawn timber is brought on to the books. The resin industry continued to expand, as did also the income from grazing and fodder grass, while over a million maunds of forest hay were supplied to the districts of the provinces stricken with fodder famine. Financially the year showed a surplus of receipts over charges of 17½ lakhs, a decrease of 1½ lakhs on the figures of the previous year due to the large expenditure on the sleeper-treating undertaking in the Kumaun circle.

**Manufactures and trade.**

19. The cotton industry continued to expand, but in spite of the encouragement given to it by Government there was a decline in sugar manufacture. The number of workmen employed in indigo and lac factories both decreased somewhat, but tanneries had a slight expansion to record. Mechanical power continues to increase in popularity and has been installed during the year in numerous concerns which are not large enough to appear in the factory returns. The external trade of the provinces was affected by the unfavourable agricultural conditions and exports declined by over 32 million maunds or 36 per cent. in bulk, while imports increased by 15 million maunds or 23½ per cent., the dominating variations being in foodstuffs. The internal rail borne traffic showed a decrease of only 45 per cent., the reduced movement of human food grains being compensated for by the movement of fodder to famine stricken areas. The trade with Tibet and Nepal naturally contracted somewhat as the latter country at least suffered to some extent from the drought which visited these provinces.

**Public Works.**

20. The expenditure on buildings and roads during the year was 113 lakhs as compared with 108 lakhs in the previous year. Of imperial buildings post offices received the lion's share of attention, and a large amount of work was accomplished on the provision of the very necessary accommodation for the expanding postal services at Meerut, Agra, Allahabad and Lucknow. The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun was practically completed and operations were also in progress in connection with the improvement of the Aerological Observatory at Agra and the building of a Bacteriological Laboratory at Bareilly. Among provincial and local buildings receiving attention the most important is the new High Court, the building of which was begun during the year. Residences for the Commissioner of Jhansi and the Collector of Pilibhit were completed, as were also the King George's Medical College and Hospital at Lucknow and the King Edward VII Memorial Sanatorium at Bhowali, while improvements were made to the circuit house at Meerut. A mass of work was accomplished on innumerable smaller buildings for which the demand is insatiable. Among these may be mentioned the numerous educational buildings, including seven new high schools, and the 20 new police stations on which work was in progress. The improvement of the communications of the provinces continued. Over 7,000 miles of metalled roads were in use at the end of the year, on 1,754 miles of which avenues of trees were maintained, while there over 25,000 miles of unmetalled roads. The lowness of the waters of

the Ganges and Gogra caused difficulty in keeping open their lower reaches for navigation but the work was accomplished and a channel of about three feet in depth maintained throughout the year.

21. The expenditure on canals increased by nearly 7 lakhs to 29½ lakhs. A year of drought and scarcity like the one under review was naturally full of activity for the Canal department, and the usefulness of Government irrigation works was only limited by the amount of water in the rivers from which the supplies are drawn. The whole of the tracts commanded by the canals of these provinces were stricken with drought and the canals obtained no rest either in the kharif or rabi season. The sowing of rabi crops everywhere depended on irrigation, and the failure of the winter rains caused the demand for water to continue intense throughout the rabi season. Nowhere was the supply of water sufficient to meet this demand, and the experience of the year has demonstrated yet again the urgent necessity of a weir to control the available supply of water in the Ganges, and also of further storage reservoirs in Bundelkhand for the supply of the Betwa, Ken, and Dhasan canals. The Ganges weir at Bhingoda is by far the most important work now under construction, and 9½ lakhs were spent and good progress made with the installation of the machinery and plant for the erection of this great dam which is to cost over 40 lakhs. Labour difficulties were encountered in the building of the protective works in Bundelkhand and Mirzapur. Later in the year famine provided the labour that was required in some places, and the staff of the Irrigation department were called upon to conduct actual famine relief operations. Famine hampered the survey work of the department as surveyors were urgently requisitioned to complete minor projects to be used as famine relief works, but in spite of this useful work was done on the Dhasan canal extension scheme. The value of the canals to the provinces may be gathered from the fact that the crops raised during the year with the aid of canal irrigation were estimated to be worth nearly sixteen crores of rupees or over ten million pounds sterling. In addition to this the canals saved the two big cities of Jhansi and Cawnpore from impending water famines. Turning to the direct financial profit accruing to Government, the gross revenue from all classes of irrigation works was 117 lakhs or 15½ lakhs more than in the previous year. The total working expenses amounted to 38 lakhs, leaving a net revenue of 79 lakhs or 6.58 per cent. on the total capital outlay to the end of the year on works in operation. This is the first year since the provincial contract in regard to irrigation revenues came into operation in 1909 in which the net revenue from major productive works has exceeded the 55½ lakhs guaranteed by the Government of India as our minimum annual revenue under this head.

Canals and  
irrigation.

22. The agricultural conditions of the year naturally caused a very heavy fall in the land revenue of the provinces and also in the income from the collection of agricultural loans and advances. But under almost every other important head of revenue, except assignments from Imperial funds, there was an increase, due generally to the prosperity of the years preceding that under review, while irrigation gave a largely increased revenue owing to the activity of the Canal department in the year of drought. The total receipts decreased to 680 lakhs or by nearly 28 lakhs,

Provincial finance.

which is a little over a lakh less than the decrease in assignments made by the Government of India. Expenditure increased under nearly all important heads, the increase in the total being from 612 lakhs to 679½ lakhs, Education accounted for 22 lakhs of this increase. At the close of the year there was a balance of 184½ lakhs of which 56½ lakhs consisted of earmarked assignments from Imperial revenue, leaving a real balance of 128 lakhs. The direct expenditure on famine relief operations was all borne by Imperial funds and does not therefore find a place in this paragraph. The closing balance is a large one, but there are many necessary increases of expenditure to be provided for, such for instance as the construction of buildings for the full carrying out of the Greeven scheme, the provision of facilities for civil courts, and increases in the pay of the land records staff, while the large receipts under Stamps, Excise, and Forests which have mainly contributed to the increase cannot be counted upon, as the income under those heads is of an uncertain and fluctuating character.

**Excise.** 23. Excise receipts increased by 8·2 lakhs or 6·6 per cent. Of this 7·5 lakhs were derived from increased licence fees for the sale of country spirits, opium, and hemp drugs. Practically the whole increase is thus to be attributed to the effect of the good rabi harvest of 1913 on the excise auctions. It is accompanied by an actual fall in the consumption of country spirit which followed precisely the decline in agricultural prosperity, and by an increase of only 1·1 per cent. in the use of opium. An exhaustive review of excise policy in India during the year has proved that the continuous expansion of revenue from this source is dependent on agricultural prosperity, and has refuted completely the charges that the interests of temperance had been lost sight of in a desire for the enhancement of revenue. Temperance societies have not shown great activity except in Benares, but the Government has taken steps to extend and make more permanent and continuous the use to which advisory committees may be put in the provinces. The increase of consumption of spirits in the large towns caused some anxiety last year, but this year there is a very satisfactory reduction in the figures, the consumption in the twenty one more important towns of the provinces having fallen from 615,000 gallons to 562,000. There has been in recent years a continuous increase in the use of ganja in the three south-eastern districts of Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, and Ballia, to which the consumption of this drug is practically confined; the sales have nearly trebled since 1908, and though the breaking of monopolies and consequent cheapening of the drug may account for this in some measure, it is felt that other causes may be at work, and investigations are accordingly to be made. The demand for opium generally remains remarkably stable, but the figures shown in one district raise some suspicions of smuggling for export. An active crusade has been carried on during the year against cocaine smuggling, prosecutions increasing from 142 to 233 in number. This crime was undoubtedly on the increase, but with the chief supplies stopped at their sources by the war, the formation of an excise intelligence bureau, and the increase in the penalties for breach of the law, it is hoped that a heavy blow may now be dealt to the trade.

nd  
x. 24. There was an increase of 4½ lakhs to 119½ lakhs in the receipts from the sale of stamps under the Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act. This head of revenue is one which naturally grows with the normal increase of

population and the advance of civilisation which makes business more complicated and less personal, and consequently increases both the use of stamped documents and the volume of litigation. Income-tax showed a remarkable rise of 1·7 lakhs to 26·7 lakhs. The increase is a result of the preceding years of general prosperity, and with the war following on agricultural scarcity and bank failures, it is not to be hoped that this source of revenue will maintain its position.

25. The birth rate for the year was 47·67 per mille, the highest but one recorded in the last 30 years. The year was not quite such a healthy one as 1912 and the number of deaths increased by 230,886 to 1,631,693 and the rate from 29·91 to 34·84 per mille. A large proportion of the increase was due to deaths from fever from which the provinces suffered peculiarly little in the previous year, but all other causes of mortality except plague and injuries showed a slight increase. The death rate though 4·93 higher than that for 1912 is still nearly 6 below the average for the preceding quinquennium. The municipal death rate though 6 higher than in 1912 is still below the provincial average, indicating an improvement in the sanitary condition of the towns. Allahabad shows the remarkably low proportion of 17·41 deaths per mille of population. Infantile mortality was extremely low in 1912, and a rise was perhaps to be expected, but the large increase of 23·2 deaths per thousand births for the provinces, and of 30·6 deaths per thousand in the municipalities, is disappointing. Steps continue to be taken for the training of Indian midwives, 1,292 of these women having been admitted to training during the year, while leaflets and posters containing instructions for the care and feeding of young children were distributed in many districts. Special schemes promoted by Government for combating plague, fever, and cholera were all in operation during the year. The methods of fighting plague were chiefly the destruction of rats and the encouragement of the evacuation of affected villages; to the latter end a grant of over half a lakh of rupees was made towards the close of the year. The disinfection of wells with permanganate of potash, which was distributed to patwaris, was the chief weapon against cholera, and the distribution of quinine for prophylactic purposes against fever. A special officer for the investigation of malaria was again at work during the year, and the scheme for distribution of quinine to school children was further expanded.

26. The popularity of hospitals and dispensaries continues to grow and if the fever patients, whose number depends so largely on the character of the season, are excluded, the attendance for 1913 is the highest recorded during the last twelve years. Excluding unaided private hospitals and special institutions for the treatment of Government servants, the number of cases treated was 5,023,715, as against 4,837,359 in 1912. These figures include travelling dispensaries whose success is a most prominent feature of the last few years. In 1910 four travelling dispensaries were established as an experiment with a view to relieving the pressure of malarial attendance at the ordinary standing hospitals. With this beginning there were in 1913 eighty-five travelling dispensaries doing excellent work in popularizing European methods of medicine and bringing advice and medicine to the homes of people remote from hospitals. It has now been decided to ask the district boards with their increased resources to pay half the cost of a dispensary to be attached permanently to each district. The visit of His

Excellency the Viceroy to the King George's and the Queen Mary's hospital at Lucknow marked the completion of the establishment of a splendidly equipped medical college and hospital working in conjunction. The results at the college are so far satisfactory, and at the hospital during a period of nine months as many as 19,386 patients were treated, figures which are an eloquent testimony to the public appreciation of the institution. The growth in the attendance at hospitals and dispensaries has added largely to the work of the staff. The increased resources of local bodies will enable them to expand and improve their medical relief work, but with the steady increase in the popularity of western medicine it is time for private enterprise to take its share and the Government cannot continue indefinitely to provide all the medical facilities required.

**Sanitation.** 27. In the matter of sanitation the year was one of considerable activity. Of special grants made by the Government of India amounting to Rs. 15,25,000, Rs. 12,29,500 was allotted for expenditure on urban sanitary works, while a further Rs. 5,22,997 was distributed from the money available from the recurring grant of 5 lakhs. Municipalities spent  $12\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs on original sanitary works as compared with  $15\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs in 1912, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in 1911, and the percentage of their total income spent on water-supply, drainage, and conservancy works rose from 36 to 45.

**Vaccination.** 28. The number of persons vaccinated rose from 1,579,432 in 1912-13, to 1,640,005 in 1913-14. Arm-to-arm vaccination was replaced by the use of calf lymph in two more districts, and the former is now practised only in a small proportion of the whole area of the provinces.

**Education.** 29. Education has advanced in these provinces during the year in every department. The number of scholars in boys' primary schools increased from 547,354 to 566,033, in secondary schools from 91,357 to 98,084, and in girls' school from 49,831 to 54,983. The work of putting primary education on a sound basis was taken up by a strong committee which sat at Naini Tal in the summer of 1913, and in accordance with the orders of Government on its proposals rules are being framed which should assist district boards in making a very fruitful use of their increased resources. One very important principle has been again affirmed,—the insisting on the uselessness of an education which does not go beyond the lower primary standard, and it has been laid down that the lower primary school as an independent unit is not deserving of Government support or aid. Renewed efforts are to be made to improve the numbers, qualifications and pay of teachers and an exhaustive and detailed enquiry has been made into the matter of the standard primary school curriculum. These are only a few of the numerous questions which are discussed at length in Government Resolution 1611-XV, dated the 25th August 1914 and published in the local Government Gazette of 29th August 1914. Of the three departments of education mentioned above, that of girls gives the least cause for satisfaction. The increase in the number of girl pupils was almost entirely confined to the primary classes and the interest of the people in the education of its daughters shows only flashes of enthusiasm followed by periods of complete apathy. The attendance in European schools rose from 4,660 to 5,039 and the number of pupils reading for the University in particular shows a noticeable increase. It is to be hoped that this is an indication that the community is beginning to realise more fully the value of higher education.

In technical and industrial education considerable progress has been made. The Upper India Chamber of Commerce has generously assisted the Thomason College at Rurki to open an additional class and has rendered valuable assistance in finding posts for the passed students of the technical schools, and the Bengal and North-Western Railway has given similar steady support to the Gorakhpur technical school. The weaving station at Benares and the smaller weaving schools have been a cause of anxiety. The former lost its principal at a critical time and many of the students are not of a satisfactory type. It is hoped however that the practical co-operation between the director of industries and the principal of the weaving station will effect a material improvement in the near future. Hindus and Muhammadans each increased the number of their students in all educational institutions by 4 per cent. The educational needs of the Muhammadan community were very fully considered by the Naini Tal Committee and the measures which it is proposed to adopt for their primary education are fully set out in the resolution mentioned above. It now remains for the community to take advantage of the facilities which will be placed at its disposal. The number of students in colleges rose from 3,621 to 3,876 and the matter of accommodation was much to the fore. Several colleges greatly improved their buildings, particularly St. John's College at Agra which added an imposing new court. The problem of accommodation is however not yet completely solved and it would seem possible that the solution of this question, together with that of the flooding of the colleges with students whose general education is insufficient to enable them to benefit to the full by a college course, may lie in the taking over by the schools of some of the lower college classes. The year has been one of activity for the Allahabad University. The new buildings of its school of law were opened in March 1914, a library and a hostel are under construction, and funds have been allotted for a second hostel. Two colleges have been affiliated in commerce in which subject a diploma was recently instituted, and science examinations have been improved by the introduction of practical tests at the intermediate examination.

30. There was no considerable change in the number of publications appearing during the year. Though no general advance can be noted in the quality of the work produced, there is an improvement in the point of view adopted by some writer on topics of social reform. Religious literature has appeared as usual in great volume, but little has been written of outstanding merit. Educational publications are numerous, but the tendency to produce books for the mere commercial object of enabling students to pass examinations is still generally evident. Some good work has been done however on the higher study of Sanskrit and also on books of Arabic grammar. There was a considerable increase in the action that had to be taken by Government under the Press Act. The hostile criticism of British policy indulged in towards the end of the previous year by the Muhammadan press continued, and was to some extent based upon the Muhammadan sympathy with Turkey and distrust of the European powers. There was also a considerable amount of criticism of the educational policy of the year, the demand being for a much more rapid extension than Government had found practicable. The advanced sections of the Hindu and Muhammadan press were drawn

Literature and  
the Press.



together somewhat during the year by the adoption of the ideal of self-government for India by the All-India Muslim League.

**Archaeology.**

31. In the preservation of Muhammadan monuments the Agra buildings came in for the lion's share of the year's work. The gardens of the Taj Mahal were improved, inlay pieces were restored on the tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula and valuable work was done at Sikandra and Fatehpur Sikri. There was a lull in excavation work on Hindu and Buddhist sites, but much good work was done on the examination of the interesting temples at Jageshwar in the Almora district, which it is proposed to protect.

## PART II.

### DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

#### CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

##### 1—Physical features, area, climate, and chief staples.

(See pages 1 to 6 of the report for 1911-12.)

##### 2—Political.

(For details see the annual reports on the administration of the Rampur, Tehri, and Benares states.)

##### RAMPUR.

1. The state opened the year 1912-13 with a balance of 19·3 lakhs, and the balance at the close of the year was 15·2 lakhs. The revenue demand for the year was 49 lakhs against 45 lakhs in the previous year, and the collections amounted to 49 lakhs against 45·3 lakhs, so the increased demand was collected without any increase in arrears. The unrealised balance due fell from 3·66 to 3·5 lakhs, of which 2·31 lakhs was arrears of land revenue, a decrease from 2·50 lakhs in the year before.

Revenue  
administration.

2. Two important marriages have recently been celebrated between the house of His Highness the Nawab and that of the Saiyids of Bahera, at both of which ceremonies His Honour Sir James Meston was present. In February 1914, the second son of His Highness the Nawab was married to a grand-daughter of Saiyid Asghar Ali Khan of Jansath, and in April his youngest daughter was married to Saiyid Aijaz Ali Khan of Jansath. In July the new electric installation which has been built at the Nawab Gate of the city was opened by His Honour Sir James Meston.

General.

3. The rainfall of the year was about half the normal average and was unseasonable, the ungathered rabi crop being damaged by rain in May. The total area cultivated was 388,719 acres against 388,838 of the previous year.

Agriculture.

4. The general condition of the people was good except in the closing months of the year when the failure of the rice crop caused some unemployment and prices rose slightly. The scale of wages in the city remained stationary, and there was a strong demand for labour throughout the year.

General condition  
of the people.

5. The current excise demand for the year rose from 1·17 lakh for 1911-12, to 1·18 lakh. There was a small fall in consumption generally, but that of opium rose, and steps have been taken to reduce it.

Excise.

6. The small increase in crime was due to the partial failure of the harvest, 847 cases being reported as against 787 in the previous year. A notable increase was recorded in the number of convictions which rose from 344 to 413.

Police.

7. Births numbered 14,619 and deaths 10,567, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 11,916 and 8,894 respectively. The excess of births over deaths was 4,052. The number of deaths from plague was considerably less than in the previous year, though there was an outbreak which lasted about nine months.

Medical.

8. The number of schools remained 132 as last year, and the number of scholars rose from 5,467 to 5,563. Six out of 12 candidates passed the matriculation examination.

Education.

##### TEHRI.

9. The gross revenue of the state was Rs. 8,31,877 as against Rs. 7,79,804 in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 7,18,437 as against Rs. 7,23,213. The opening balance was 12·3 lakhs and the closing balance 13·5 lakhs. His Highness the Hon'ble Raja Sir Kirti Sah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., died on the 23rd April 1913 and was succeeded by His Highness

Raja Narendra Sah, a council of regency administering the state owing to his minority. The rainfall of the year was insufficient to produce a full harvest and some hardship was caused to the non-agricultural classes by a rise in prices of foodstuffs without a concomitant rise in the rate of wages. The general health of the people was fairly good,—though an outbreak of cholera occurred in Tehri city, and plague, which is endemic in the Teswalta vicinity, appeared for a time but caused no deaths. The number of village schools remained 23 as in the previous year. An increase in the number of pupils from 811 to 930 was accompanied, owing to mourning after death of His Highness, by a small decline in the average daily attendance. The number of successful vaccinations was 7,370 or 24·5 per thousand of the population.

#### BENARES STATE.

10. The total receipts of the state for the year 1912-13 were 16·44 lakhs as against 18·21 lakhs in the previous year, and the expenditure was 22 lakhs, or three lakhs more than in 1911-12, 1·15 lakh being spent on famine relief. Three and half lakhs were used from old deposits and the reserve fund, and a loan of 3·8 lakhs was taken from His Highness' personal money. The opening and closing balances were thus 41 lakhs and 2·23 lakhs respectively. The monsoon rain of 1912 was bad, and the district of Chakia was seriously affected by famine, relief operations beginning on the 1st December 1912 and continuing until the close of the year under report. A somewhat sharp outbreak of plague during the year caused 948 deaths. Though inoculation is slow in coming into favour, the people showed an increasing willingness to evacuate their villages. Vaccinations fell in number from 24·5 to 20·7 per thousand of the population.

No increase of crime owing to the bad harvests is apparent from the statistics, and the number of criminal cases reported during the year was 986, as compared with 1,034 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to investigations and prosecutions rose slightly. The number of vernacular schools and scholars reading in them showed another satisfactory increase from 56 schools with 4,086 scholars to 65 schools and 5,062 scholars. A water supply system for Ramnagar was completed and the water works were opened by His Honour Sir James Meston in February.

#### 3—Historical summary.

#### 4—Form of administration.

#### 5—Character of land tenure, and system of survey and settlements.

#### 6—Civil divisions of British territory.

#### 7—Details of last census, tribes and language.

(For sections 3 to 7 see pages 8 to 41 of the report for the year 1911-12.)

#### 8—Changes in administration.

11. The Hon'ble Mr. Duncan Colvin Baillie, C.S.I., (now Sir D. C. Baillie, K.C.S.I.) officiated as Lieutenant-Governor during the absence of Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., from 18th September to 19th November 1913.

#### 9—Relations with tributary states and frontier affairs.

12. The boundary on the Sarda river between the Naini Tal district and Nepal was improved by the substitution of three straight links for the old irregular line.

#### 10—Condition of the people.

(For details see the annual report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1913.)

General. 13. The year under report (1912-13) was on the whole a prosperous one, a matter for congratulation considering the calamitous year that followed.

The monsoon of 1912 showed no general strength until the third week of July, but compensated for this by giving good rain throughout August broken by bright intervals of sunshine which materially assisted sowing; there were storms at the beginning and end of September, the latter missing the Benares division and being light in Gorakhpur. October was practically rainless and unirrigated rice suffered in consequence, but the remainder of the kharif crop gave a good outturn; useful rain fell in November, and the late sown rabi crop was helped by good late winter rains in February. March and May were also wet and some local damage was done by hailstorms with high winds. The year was one of peculiar prosperity in Bundelkhand and Agra, an excellent preparation for the ordeal they had to face in the near future, but in Mirzapur the drought was so severe that famine test works were opened in the south of the district, and tagavi distribution was undertaken on a large scale.

14. The kharif outturn was considerably better than that of 1911 except in regard to rice, the rabi crop though good, was not quite equal to that of the previous year. The total cultivated area for the year exceeded the normal by 1·6 per cent. There was an increase of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million acres in kharif sowings bringing these up to 2 per cent. below the normal. The increase in the rice area continued, and hemp grown for export is becoming an important crop. Rabi sowings on the other hand decreased by nearly 3 million acres or over 12 per cent., owing to the distribution of the rains and the large area already sown with rice, but still exceeded the normal by 4 per cent. The demand for barley for export continued, with a slight abatement, and the area under this crop fell by half a million acres, to 4·6 million acres, while there was a large decrease in the areas under gram and linseed, due partly to the season and partly to the temporary flooding of a new export market. There was a remarkable expansion in the trade of the province, the record rail-borne traffic of 1911-12, being exceeded by 24·4 per cent. in bulk and by 19·7 per cent. in value. Exports increased by  $23\frac{1}{2}$  million maunds in bulk and 10 crores or nearly 30 per cent. in value, and imports by 6·7 million maunds in bulk and 2·4 crores or 8 per cent. in value. The increased importation of cotton goods and coal and coke show a growing demand for luxuries and an expanding industrial activity. Prices, which in many cases, particularly that of barley, are becoming more and more responsive to fluctuations in the European market, rose sharply at the end of the year owing to the failure of the 1913 monsoon. In September the means between the highest and lowest prices were:—wheat 12 seers, barley 14, juar  $14\frac{5}{8}$ , bajra  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , maize 20, gram 13 and rice  $7\frac{1}{8}$  seers per rupee.

Crops, prices, and  
trade.

## CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

### 11—Realization of Land Revenue.

(For details see the annual report on the Revenue Administration of the Board of Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1913.)

Total demand  
and collections.

15. The total demand from all sources of income under the administration of the Board of Revenue was 854 lakhs as compared with 848 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of 6 lakhs was more than accounted for by a rise of 11 lakhs in the canal income from occupiers' rate. The dues under agricultural loans show a decrease of 5 lakhs. The real demand after writing off nominal items was 853 lakhs, of which 847 lakhs were collected. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs of which  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs were on account of suspensions of land revenue.

Land revenue.

16. The total real demand for land revenue was Rs. 6,48,57,189, and the total collections were Rs. 6,46,10,524. In the balance of Rs. 2,46,665 is included suspensions Rs. 1,34,644, remissions Rs. 1,10,966, increase of revenue in Pilibhit and Almora sanctioned too late for collection before closing the accounts Rs. 1,906, collected after closing of accounts Rs. 81, and a real outstanding debt of Rs. 68 only. Malikana dues were collected in full.

Rates.

17. Canal rates made another notable advance of over 11 lakhs following an increase of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in the previous year. The increase was due to the lateness both of the monsoon and of the winter rains. The amount was collected practically in full. Local rates amounted to Rs. 69,13,735 and with the exception of nominal items were collected practically in full.

Advances.

18. Taqavi advances amounted to 8.38 lakhs for permanent improvements under Act XIX of 1883, an increase of 1.39 lakhs, and 21.8 lakhs for seed, cattle, and temporary requirements under Act XII of 1884, a slight decrease of .12 lakhs. The total advances were thus 30.2 lakhs, an increase of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. The chief increase in loans under Act XIX took place in the Benares division where drought caused a heavy demand. The demand for loans to buy cattle is increasing everywhere. Mirzapur headed the list both of seed and cattle taqavi. Collections under Act XIX were remarkably good and those under Act XII continued to improve. Under Act XIX the opening balance due was 59.03 lakhs, and the amount due for collection during the year was 12.36 lakhs, of which 11.61 lakhs were collected, the total outstanding for collection at the end of the year was 59.16 lakhs. Under Act XII the opening balance of principal due was 18.90 lakhs, while 19.69 lakhs fell due for collection during the year; of this 17.55 lakhs were collected and the principal outstanding at the end of the year was 22.48 lakhs.

Coercive  
processes.

19. The number of coercive processes for the collection of land revenue employed during the year again fell by 9,891 to 1,66,121. This result is partly due to reforms in the use of the various processes, but also reflects the character of the year in which collections have been full and easy. Immoveable property was attached in 161 cases and in 13 of these, sales took place. Attachments of moveable property numbering 16,306 resulted in 433 sales. No transfers, or annulments of settlement took place.

### 12—Settlement.

Districts under  
settlement.

20. The revision of the Allahabad Settlement was begun during the year. In the Etawah and Fatehpur districts settlement work continued. The parganas of Mah and Kiwai in Allahabad were inspected, as were tahsil Bharthna and the trans-Jumna tract of parganas Auraiya and Etawah in Etawah. The new revenues in the cis-Jumna portion of Auraiya pargana were declared, and the rent rate report for the whole trans-Jumna tract of the district was submitted to the Board. In Fatehpur the Khajuha tahsil, and parganas Ghazipur, Aya Sah, and Muttaur, of Ghazipur tahsil

were inspected. Rent rates were sanctioned in parganas Haswa, Bindki, Kutia Gunir, Ghazipur, Aya Sah, and Muttaur, and the assessment proposals for parganas Fatehpur, Haswa, Kutia Gunir, and Aya Sah were examined by the Board. The attestation of records in the Fatehpur district was completed. Map correction was completed in four tahsils of Muttra district but was postponed in the head quarters tahsil. The revision of the settlement of Kashipur pargana of the Naini Tal district was sanctioned and work was begun, but settlement operations were afterwards postponed. The resettlement of Pilibhit and Jehanabad parganas and the extension for 15 years of the settlement of Puranpur pargana of the Pilibhit district were sanctioned by Government. The current settlement of the Agra district was extended for a further term of 5 years, and the sanction of the Government of India was received to the inception of settlement operations in Gorakhpur district. Quinquennial revisions of revenue were carried out in eight parganas in Bundelkhand and the assessment of mill rents in the Kumaun division was revised.

21. Of 23,640 cases instituted in the settlement courts during the year and 2,958 pending from the previous year, totalling 26,598 cases for disposal, 19,167 cases were dealt with and the balance pending at the close of the year was 7,431. Case work.

22. The cost of settlement operations during the year was Rs. 2,45,965, the previous year's figure being Rs. 1,75,421. Cost of settlement operations.

### 13—Land Records.

*(For details see the annual report on the Administration of Land Records for the year ending 30th September 1913.)*

23. The addition of two skilled surveyors to the staff was sanctioned, but only one suitable man was found for the post. One extra assistant registrar kanungo was added to the Meerut district staff. The adequacy of the pay and the suitability in size and number of circles of supervisor kanungos were under enquiry during the year. Establishment.

24. The pay of patwaris transferred to British territory in the rearrangement of the domains of the Maharaja of Benares was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per month, the lowest pay of patwaris in these provinces. Six patwaris were appointed as permanent assistant registrar kanungos and 86 officiated either as assistant registrar or supervisor kanungos. The percentage of patwaris holding the patwari school certificate rose from 94.3 to 94.8, and the percentage resident in their circles rose from 81.8 to 82.5. Patwaris.

25. Three supervisors were appointed as permanent sadr kanungos and four officiated in that post. Two supervisors were appointed permanently and two "sub. pro tem." as Naib Tahsildars. Five other supervisors and three sadr kanungos were appointed or nominated as selected candidates for higher posts. Kanungos.

26. The amount of testing of records accomplished by supervisor kanungos was above the standard fixed, and the percentage of errors discovered was practically the same as in the previous year when it was low. The amount of testing by superior officers was generally sufficient. Testing of papers.

27. The new method of systematic map correction for the revision of records before settlement, has given satisfactory results. Map correction under this system was begun in Gorakhpur and continued in Muttra, Fatehpur, Etawah and Allahabad. The records were under revision in the last three districts and in Naini Tal. The maps in Unao and Hardoi districts are reported to need attention, arrangements are in train for improving those of Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, and Benares, and useful work has been done on those of Pilibhit and Ballia. Maps and record.

28. Concealment of rents is reported from eight districts and suspected in others. Attestation of rents in 104 villages of Gorakhpur district resulted in the addition of Rs. 5,200 to the recorded rent roll. Five districts report the practice of taking nazrana on the renewal of leases. Four thousand fictitious entries of proprietary cultivation and the names of absconding tenants of 18,000 fields were removed from the Basti records. Concealment of Rents

14—Waste lands.

29. There is nothing of importance to record.

15—Government estates.

(For details as regards minor estates and Dudhi see the annual report on the Revenue Administration of the Board of Revenue for the year ending the 30th September 1913, and for the Government estates in the Kumaon division see the separate reports for the year ending the 31st March 1914.)

30. There were 614 state properties under the management of the Board of Revenue at the beginning of the year. Of the 17 estates disposed of during the year twelve were estates which had been acquired by Government under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act of 1903 and which were returned to their original owners after the liquidation of the loans secured on them. Nine new estates were acquired bringing the total at the close of the year to 606. The total rental demand was Rs. 3,46,523, a small decrease of Rs. 7,658 on the figures of the previous year. Collections continued to be good, 94 per cent. of the total demand being realised. The actual balance accruing to Government was Rs. 2,64,466, or Rs. 10,254 less than in the previous year.

Dudhi:

31. The Dudhi estate, whose returns are included in the figures above had an unfavourable year as it lies in a tract where the early cessation of the rains reduced the yield of the kharif crop. Rents to the value of Rs. 5,999 were suspended and Rs. 4,553 remitted. The actual demand exclusive of remissions but including suspensions and arrears was Rs. 35,736 of which only Rs. 29,537 was realised or Rs. 9,859 below the receipts of the previous year. The year is however characterised by the Board of Revenue as a successful one considering the failure of the rains.

Tarai Bhabar  
Estates

32. The lack of rain in August, September and October, and the partial failure of the winter rains rendered the year an unfavourable one for the Tarai Bhabar estates. The surplus credit to Provincial Revenues was Rs. 83,525, which with Rs. 67,745 fixed land revenue makes a total of 1'51 lakh as against 3'44 lakhs in the previous year. The outstanding balance due to the estates at the end of the year was Rs. 1,61,451, of which Rs. 77,162 was unrecoverable, while there were good hopes of the recovery of the remaining Rs. 84,289. Public health on the estates was not quite so good as in the previous year. The normal visitation of malaria occurred, cholera visited some parts of the estates and there were 53 deaths from plague in the vicinity of Haldwani. Quinine distribution through village headmen continued to meet with great success. The bull-breeding farm for draught cattle was continued with success though the unfavourable season had its effect on the price of the bulls sold. The bull farm for the improvement of milking strains of cattle on the other hand has been found to receive no popular support in a demand for bulls and was discontinued. There was a severe loss of cattle, on the estates through rinderpest. Education continues flourishing in the Bhabar and is backward in the Tarai.

Garhwal Bhabar  
Estates.

33. As in the other Government estates the year was an unfavourable one for those in the Garhwal Bhabar. The total demand for the year was Rs. 27,561 as against Rs. 35,231 for the previous year. Rs. 2,870 of the demand was remitted and Rs. 24,691 was collected, there being no outstanding balance. The usual outbreak of malaria occurred, the number of deaths from this cause being 331 against 207 in the previous year. The year was generally somewhat less healthy than the preceding one.

16.—Wards Estates.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the Court of Wards for the year ending the 30th September 1913.)

Number of estates  
under the Court.

34. The number of estates under the Court of Wards rose from 199 to 201 with a total rent-roll of 117'7 lakhs. Ten estates with an aggregate rent-roll of seven lakhs were taken over and seven estates with a rental of Rs. 83,000 were released, the total 201 being attained by the amalgamation of two estates.

35. The more important estates taken over were, the Shikarpur estate in Bulandshahr district with a rent-roll of nearly a lakh, the Mahowa estate in Kheri district, (rent-roll Rs. 3 lakhs), the Majhgain estate in Kheri (rent-roll Rs. 70,000), and the Mailaraiganj estate in Bara Banki district, (rent roll  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakh). The estates released were comparatively small properties. Advisory committees under the new Court of Wards Act, were selected for all districts and valuable assistance was received from them by the Board of Revenue.

36. The income under normal heads of all the estates was Rs. 1,29,46,136 as against Rs. 1,33,24,916 in the previous year. Gross receipts were Rs. 1,60,93,812, and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,61,36,683 of which 46·8 lakhs was spent in Government revenue, 10·4 lakhs in the cost of management, 23 lakhs in the maintenance and education of wards, 52·7 lakhs in the liquidation of debts and 6·9 lakhs in improvements, sanitation, and schools, while 12·7 lakhs were invested, besides half a lakh advanced to tenants. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 27,84,462.

Financial.

37. The failure or partial failure of the latter monsoon rain in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions caused a great reduction in the yield of the rice crop and necessitated suspensions of rent and revenue, while some damage was done to the spring crops by hail and high winds. The kharif outturn was thus somewhat below normal and the rabi crop though good, was not equal to the exceptional harvest of the previous year. Of a rent-roll of 117·72 lakhs remissions and suspensions amounted to ·81 lakh, and advance collections and sums secured by decrees and bonds to 5·04 lakhs. The actual collections on account of current demand were Rs. 1,08,31,754 and amounted to 96·8 per cent. of the recoverable current demand, an advance of 3 per cent. on the returns of the preceding year. Collections of arrears went up from 33·4 per cent. to 39·4 per cent. of the demand, and the total collections current and arrear reached 100·6 per cent. of the recoverable current demand.

Rent collections.

38. Payments on account of land revenue, cesses, and rates aggregated Rs. 46,80,615. The incidence of the revenue demand was 41·3 per cent. on the current rental demand and 43·2 per cent. on the current rental collections.

Land revenue.

39. The total management charges amounted to Rs. 10,37,504 or 8·1 per cent. on the gross income of the estates, the figure for the previous year being 7·8 per cent. The rates at which contributions were levied under Act X of 1892 were, as in the previous year  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in estates under the special scheme, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in estates under the ordinary scheme. In the former case the incidence of cost of management rarely exceeded 10 per cent. and in the latter 9 per cent. of the income.

Cost of  
management.

40. The total liabilities of the estates under management, excepting a few estates whose liabilities could not be accurately ascertained before the close of the year was 899 lakhs, including debts incurred after superintendence was assumed. Of this amount Rs. 679 lakhs were paid off in various ways including the contraction of new debts, leaving a balance of old debt still due at the end of the year of 220 lakhs. The actual reduction of debt, including the payment of interest and excluding the conversion of loans was nearly 38 lakhs towards which the sale of property yielded about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs and surplus profits over 25 lakhs.

Repayment of  
debts.

41. Nearly seven lakhs was spent on improvements, an increase of a lakh on the figure of the preceding year. Just over a lakh of rupees were spent on wells and bandhs for irrigation purposes.

Improvements.

42. Rupees 55,148, or Rs. 15,120 more than in the previous year, were spent on sanitation, and medical aid to tenantry. No epidemic of any violence occurred, and energetic measures were taken to combat fever, cholera, and plague by the distribution of medicines, and by advice and assistance in the matter of evacuation of villages. The expenditure on the education of the tenantry differed little from that in the previous year, being Rs. 60,834; in addition to this, however two estates made contributions totalling Rs. 46,029 to other educational establishments. One hundred and five boys' and girls' schools were maintained exclusively by the Court of

Sanitation and  
education.



**Agricultural banks.**

Wards, the reduction of 5 since the previous year being due to the transfer of some schools to district boards, in order to secure expert management.

43. The great majority of co-operative societies in Court of Wards' estates are now supervised by district or central banks and there has been a general improvement in the co-operative education of members. Solvent estates have made substantial advances to village societies, and the movement has been generally helped by the Court of Wards.

**Litigation.**

44. The Court of Wards was a party during the year in 26 civil suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 in aggregate value, of which 5 were won and 21 remained pending. Of the 14 appeals in which the Court of Wards was a party, 3 were lost, 3 compromised and 8 remained pending.

**Audit of accounts.**

45. The accounts of 95 estates were audited against 81 in the previous year. No irregularities of a serious nature were disclosed and in the majority of the estates, a high standard of efficiency was reported.

**17—Revenue and rent paying classes.**

(For details see the annual report on the Revenue Administration of the Board of Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1913.)

**Bent litigation in Agra.**

46. The number of suits and applications instituted during the year was 327,455, but, the last day of the year being a holiday, a further 38,072 institutions belonging to the year under report, were made on the following day. The net decrease in the number of institutions is 19,487 or over 6 per cent. In the detailed figures given below the 38,072 cases mentioned above have been included in the year's returns.

**Arrears of rent, and ejectment suits for arrears.**

47. There were 153,515 suits for arrears of rent, a decrease of 9 per cent. Applications for ejectment for arrears fell by 16 per cent. to 34,092, ejectments ordered decreased by 18 per cent. to 1,520, while the area from which ejectment was ordered, fell by 35 per cent. These favourable statistics may be attributed to the continued prosperity of the tenant class.

**Enhancement of rent.**

48. Suits for enhancement of rent were 13,223 in number and though 55 less than in the previous year, were still over 108 per cent. more numerous than in 1910-11.

**Surrenders.**

49. Applications for service of a notice of surrender on landlords have again decreased in number by 2,717 to 10,464. The figures in Muttra district, are particularly satisfactory, the number being little more than a quarter of that for 1909-10. The Collector draws the inference that "the district is on the upward curve again."

**Ejectments other than for arrears.**

50. The conflict of economic interests between landholder and tenant, where land is in great demand and rising in value, is again emphasised by an increase of 3,820 or 3.2 per cent. in the number of applications for ejectment on other grounds than the failure to pay rent. The number of cases in the previous year was over a hundred and twenty-six thousand, the highest since the Tenancy Act came into force. The number of ejectments actually ordered was 93,490, an increase of 17,659, and the area affected was 40,363 acres or nearly 20 per cent. more than in the previous year.

**Protected area.**

51. The area protected by occupancy rights or by long term leases rose from 14,133,662 acres to 14,288,498 acres.

**Litigation in Oudh.**

52. The total number of cases instituted in Oudh showed a trifling decrease of 49 to 94,236. Suits for arrears of rent again fell considerably this year by 3,981 or 17½ per cent. Applications for ejectment by notice continued to increase and the figure is now only 235 below the maximum attained in 1909-10. Many of these ejectments have for their object, an enhancement of rent or the securing of a "nazrana."

**Court work.**

53. The year opened with a pending file of 133,874 suits and applications in the province of Agra and 2,365 in Oudh. New institutions were 327,455 and 94,236, bringing the totals for disposal to 461,329 and 96,601 respectively, and the balances left pending were 106,541 in Agra and 2,267 in Oudh. Appeals to Collectors were 6,377 in number, an increase of 492 or 8 per cent. Appeals to Commissioners rose by 2,115 to 9,170, the total file for disposal going up from 8,341 to 10,526. The percentages of appeals to appealable cases were 5.7 and 12.8 respectively.

54. Cases of mutation of proprietary rights show a decrease of 40,083, to 232,377. Succession and mortgage cases decreased by 22·5 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively to 127,551 and 29,108, while redemption of mortgage cases rose to 20,017, an increase of 13·8 per cent. a sure sign of prosperity; there are small increases of 41 in cases of private transfer and 140 in transfers by orders of courts.

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Mutations in  
revenue papers.

55. The number of partition cases pending at the beginning of the year was 6,147; new applications were received to the number of 4,680, an increase of 73, all in imperfect partitions, bringing the total for disposal to 10,827; 4,197 cases were disposed of leaving a pending file of 6,630 at the close of the year. Thus though the number of cases completed rose by 175, but there was still an increase of 483 in the pending file. This result may be attributed to under-staffing of districts owing to the insufficiency of the cadre of deputy collectors.

Partition cases.

## CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

### 18—Legislative authority.

56. There are no changes to be recorded under this head.

### 19—Course of legislation.

57. The following five Bills were dealt with during the year :—

- (1) The United Provinces Steam Boilers and Prime Movers (Amendment) Bill, 1913.
- (2) The United Provinces Town Areas Improvement Bills, 1913.
- (3) The United Provinces Local Rates Bill, 1913.
- (4) The United Provinces Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1914.
- (5) The United Provinces Interest Laws Reform Bill, 1914.

The United Provinces Steam Boilers and Prime Movers (Amendment) Bill, 1913, was introduced into the Council and referred to a select committee on the 9th April, 1913. It was withdrawn on the 15th September, 1913, on which date a new bill *in pari materia* was introduced into the Council and referred to a select committee.

The report of the select committee on the United Provinces Town Areas Improvement Bill, 1913, was presented on the 15th September, 1913. The bill was passed into law on the 1st December, 1913 as Act I of 1914.

The United Provinces Local Rates Bill, 1913, which was introduced into the Council on the 15th September, 1913, was passed into law on the 2nd December, 1913. It is now Act I of 1914.

The United Provinces Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1914, was introduced into the Council and passed into law on the 20th January, 1914. It is now Act III of 1914.

The motion for leave to introduce the United Provinces Interest Laws Reform Bill, 1914, was put and rejected on the 14th March, 1914.

### 20—Police.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of the Police department for the year ending 31st December 1913, and the tables under the head "Police," Part VI—Statistics of British India.)

Crime statistics.

58. The total volume of reported crime including true cases reported to magistrates was 162,658, an increase of 556 or '3 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. But excluding public nuisances and cognizable offences under special and local laws the reported number of which varies more in accordance with the activity of the police than with any material change in the volume of crime, the increase was 2,163 crimes, or nearly 1·3 per cent. The increase is a natural consequence of the agricultural conditions of the year, and the crime return for 1914 still remains lower than any recorded for the twelve years preceding 1913.

Investigation.

59. Investigation was refused in 33·6 per cent. of the total number of crimes reported, as compared with 34 per cent. in 1912, and 41·8 per cent. in 1911. The number of cases struck off as false or as due to mistake increased by 137 to 4,639, the Budaun district again returning by far the largest number. Gazetted officers investigated 1,296 cases, an increase of 108. The percentage of convictions to persons arrested by the police was 77·3 as compared with 78·6 in the previous year and the percentage of convictions to cases investigated fell from 43·6 to 41·4.

Offences relating to coin, stamps, and notes.

60. The number of true cases relating to coin, stamps, and notes again decreased, falling from 111 to 88, of which number 56 were disposed of during the year and 41 resulted in convictions.

Murder.

61. Excluding 39 false cases and 55 cases in which the murderer committed suicide there was an inexplicable rise from 508 to 641 in the number of true reported murders. Including 86 cases pending from the previous year;

there were 727 cases for disposal, 359 cases involving 732 prisoners being disposed of and resulting in a conviction in 237 cases in which 348 persons were involved. The percentages of convictions to reports and to cases disposed of were 30 and 66, respectively, the corresponding figures for last year being 36 and 74.

62. The number of cases of poisoning increased from 51 to 89, and adding 16 cases pending from the previous year, the total for disposal was 105 cases; 35 were tried to a conclusion of which 22 resulted in conviction.

Poisoning.

63. The number of true cases of dacoity reported was 557 as against 513 in 1912. The total for disposal was 664, of which 102 cases involving 665 persons were completed and 82 cases involving 323 persons resulted in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of was 80 against 74 in 1912. The greatest number of cases occurred in the Agra and Lucknow divisions. It is hoped that the action now being taken under the new Criminal Tribes Act by the Local Government, in concert with the Durbars of the native states of these provinces and of Rajputana and Central India, will have a marked effect on this form of crime in the near future.

Dacoity.

64. Reported cases of robbery numbered 985 as against 990 in 1912. Two hundred and thirty-one cases involving 264 persons resulted in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of fell from 78 to 74. The largest number of cases occurred in Moradabad and Meerut districts, and for this form of crime, as well as for dacoities, criminal tribes are largely responsible. The number of burglary and theft cases increased, as might have been expected from the character of the season. Burglaries to the number of 64,787 were reported, as against 62,142 in 1912. There were in all 65,447 cases for disposal and the percentages of convictions to reports and to cases disposed of remained as in the previous year 6 and 86 respectively. The number of cases of ordinary theft for disposal was 39,953, of which 5,645 were tried to a conclusion and 4,892 ended in conviction. The percentage of convictions to reports was 12 as in the previous year. One theft of a Lee-Enfield rifle by Pathans occurred during the year, but the thieves were arrested and the rifle recovered at Peshawar. There was also an unsuccessful attempt to steal rifles at Cawnpore.

Robbery, burglary  
and theft.

65. Cattle theft cases to the number of 4,790 were before the courts for disposal as compared with 4,893 in 1912. Of these 1,200 cases were tried to a conclusion resulting in conviction in 1,028 cases. The percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of rose from 84 to 86.

Cattle theft.

66. Eight settlements of criminal gipsy tribes, under the control of the Salvation Army, were in existence at the close of the year. Under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1911, evidence was collected as to the degree of criminality of numerous tribes, and as a result it was decided to apply the provisions of the Act to sixteen more or less settled tribes scattered over 35 districts, in addition to the action taken against the wandering tribes that operate throughout the Provinces.

Criminal tribes.

67. The number of persons dealt with under the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code was 5,356 as compared with 5,507 in the previous year. The average security demanded was Rs. 191 under section 110 and Rs. 140 under section 109. Eighty-six per cent. of the persons proceeded against under section 110 and 84 per cent. of those under section 109, were called upon to find security and only 13 per cent. and 4 per cent. of these respectively were able to find it. The number of history sheets at the end of the year was 53,729 as against 55,223 at the end of the previous year, but the number of persons on the surveillance register rose from 26,625 to 27,340.

Surveillances.

68. In the finger print bureau the slips of 12,918 persons were received for search as against 10,148 in 1912. The percentage of successful searches fell from 23.3 to 21.5. The total number of slips on record has increased by 4,653 to 162,156.

Finger print  
bureau.

69. There were 2,503 names on the absconded offender's register at the end of 1912, 1,000 names were added, 571 absconded offenders were arrested and 210 names were expunged from the register during 1913, leaving 2,722 names on the register at the end of the year.

Absconded  
offenders.

**Chapter III.  
PROTECTION.**

12 UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1913-1914.]

Co-operation with  
native states  
police.

Village headmen.

Strength and cost  
of the police.

Punishments and  
rewards.

Armed and  
mounted forces.

Railway police.

Railway  
accidents.

Rural police.

Training school.

Criminal  
investigation  
department.

Reforms and  
reorganization.

70. Excellent relations with the police of neighbouring native states continued to be maintained.

71. The number of village headmen increased from 97,136 to 100,425, and the number of cases they reported decreased from 6,461 to 5,670. The number of headmen rewarded increased from 74 to 113.

72. The sanctioned strength of all branches of the force was 2,355 officers and 33,807 men as against 2,346 officers and 33,429 men in 1912. The increase was due chiefly to the conversion of the provincial chaukidari establishment in notified areas into constabulary police, and included one superintendent, four assistant superintendents, five deputy superintendents, six inspectors, three sub-inspectors, 20 head constables and 356 constables. There was a decrease of Rs. 38,600 in the total cost which was Rs. 84,79,292 in 1912 and Rs. 84,40,692 in 1913.

73. The punishment roll showed a considerable decrease; 16 officers were dismissed, 110 were punished departmentally and six by the courts, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 22, 138, and 5. The number of men punished by courts was 210 and the number punished departmentally decreased from 696 to 647, while the number dismissed increased from 335 to 343. The number of men rewarded in various ways increased from 7,785 to 11,052.

74. The total strength of the mounted police and of the armed police remained the same as in 1911 and 1912.

75. The jurisdiction of the Government Railway Police of the provinces increased during the year by 130 miles of railway. The force was re-organised and increased by one prosecuting inspector, one sub-inspector, two sergeants and 45 constables. There was a slight reduction in the volume of crime, and investigations were made in 4,867 cases of cognizable crime or 90 per cent. of the cases reported; 1,848 cases of non-cognizable crime were also dealt with, 82 per cent. of these cases being convicted. There were 32 true cases of obstructions placed on the line; prosecutions were instituted in seven cases of which five resulted in conviction.

76. There were no collisions of trains resulting in a loss of life during the year, but one life was lost through a train running over a trolley.

77. The number of chaukidars rewarded during the year increased from 10,173 in 1912 to 18,324, and the aggregate total of their rewards from Rs. 23,797 to Rs. 41,849. Punishments decreased from 2,317 to 1,908 in number. In the matter of rewards the year 1912 was abnormal, but the figure for the year under review is Rs. 10,000 higher than that of 1911. Village chaukidars were responsible for much good work during the year.

78. One hundred and forty-seven students sat for the final examination of the Police Training School and 144 passed.

79. The officers of the criminal investigation department had 155 cases to deal with, as against 124 in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 58 cases, and there were only three acquittals. The department again achieved considerable success in dealing with the offences of robbery by poisoning, and of promoting bogus lotteries.

80. An increase in the number of inspectors and constables in accordance with the scheme of the Indian Police Commission was completed during the year, and the state police of the three jagirs, in the Jalaun district, Rampura, Gopalpura, and Jagmanpur, were replaced by Imperial police. The number of officers and men qualified for certificates in "first aid to the injured" in 1913 was 2,247 as against 2,226 in 1912.

**21—Criminal Justice.**

(For details see the annual reports on Criminal Justice for the year ending 31st December 1913, and the tables under the head "Criminal Justice," Part VI—Statistics of British India.)

**AGRA.**

General.

81. In carrying into effect the recommendations of the Greeven Committee, which dealt chiefly with the civil judicial services of the provinces, some changes were also introduced in the criminal judicial staff. An interesting

experiment in the establishment of special courts for juvenile prisoners was also instituted during the year.

82. The number of offences reported under the Penal Code continued to increase though at a much slower rate than in the two previous years. The number was 109,887 as against 109,803, in 1912. Of this number 79,917 cases were returned as true against 79,633 of the previous year. Serious crime remained practically stationary, the failure of the monsoon having little time to take effect, either in producing serious crime or in checking gratuitous litigation. It produced however a crop of petty thefts and quarrels over irrigation and similar matters, the number of offences against the public tranquillity being 2,039 as against 1,752 in 1912. Of offences relating to marriage only 7 per cent. of the 3,379 cases returned as true resulted in conviction. In all trials the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried remained at 41 in courts of magistrates and fell from 72 to 70 in courts of session.

83. The average duration of cases before magistrates remained 9 days as in the previous year, and that of cases in the sessions courts increased from 35 days to 36.

84. As in 1912, eighty-seven persons were sentenced to death. The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 15,470 as against 16,161 in 1912, and to imprisonment of more than seven years, 146 against 185 in 1912. The number of persons fined was 67,381, and of persons whipped 1,724, as against 66,470 and 1,945 respectively in the previous year.

85. The number of persons appealing or applying for revision rose from 20,963 to 21,073. The application was rejected in the case of 8,406 persons and the order confirmed in that of 8,767. Eighty-six persons had their sentences enhanced, in 3,230 cases the order of the lower court was reversed, in 320 the proceedings were quashed, and in 720 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered, while the cases of 296 persons were referred to the High Court for revision.

#### ODDH.

86. The number of criminal cases reported and found true under the Penal Code and under other Acts each showed a slight decrease, the total number of new cases returned as true being 40,622 against 40,774 in 1912. An increase of 35 per cent. however in offences affecting human life has to be recorded. There was a considerable decrease in the proportion of convictions to acquittals in honorary courts, that in the courts of stipendiary magistrates remaining practically stationary. The number of persons committed to trial before courts of session rose from 1,152 to 1,208.

87. The average duration of trials by magistrates decreased from 9·03 to 8·89 days and of trials in courts of session from 35·6 to 34·5 days.

88. Death sentences showed a remarkable rise in number from 55 in 1912 to 80 in 1913, while sentences of transportation fell from 129 to 109. The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 5,493 against 4,962 in 1912, to fines 18,954 against 19,586 in 1912 and to whipping 708 against 717 in 1912.

89. The numbers of appellants and applicants for revision continued to rise being 4,796 and 1,427 respectively as against 4,599 and 835 in 1912. Of these persons 794 had their sentences reversed and 532 had the sentence or order appealed against altered; in the case of 38 persons the proceedings were quashed and of 218 a new trial was ordered.

#### 22—Prisons.

(For details see the annual report on the Jail department for the year ending 31st December 1913, and the tables under the head "Jails," Part VI—Statistics of British India.)

90. At the beginning of the year 22,216 prisoners of all classes were in the jails, and during the year there were 73,198 admissions and 72,426 discharges, leaving 22,983 prisoners in confinement at the end of the year. The daily average number of prisoners in jail was 21,818 or 510 less than in 1912.

Number of trials.

Duration of trials.

Punishments.

Appeals and revisions.

Number of trials.

Duration of trials.

Punishments.

Appeals and revisions

General.

- Punishments.** 91. The number of jail offences was 30,287 a decrease of 583 on the figure of 1912. Of the 30,292 punishments inflicted 24,615 were "minor." The proportion of offences to daily average population of the jails was very similar to that of the previous year, but only 22 offences were sufficiently serious to need trial by a criminal court. Offences punished departmentally, referring to assaults, mutiny and escapes, numbered 112 against 125 in the previous year. Corporal punishments fell from 54 to 47.
- Expenditure.** 92. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 14,48,561 to Rs. 14,86,242, and the average cost per head of the prison population from Rs. 64-14-0 to Rs. 68-1-11 owing to the dearth of food grains and an abnormal rise in the price of wool and thread used for making prison clothing.
- Employment.** 93. The total cash profit earned by the jail factories was Rs. 3,47,978, the increase, over last year's record figure of Rs. 2,99,998, being Rs. 47,980.
- Health.** 94. The death rate for the year among the jail population was 11.5 per thousand, the lowest rate ever recorded except for the 1912 figure of 10.4, which might have been equalled had not the prevailing scarcity in the latter portion of the year had its inevitable effect on the health of the prisoners admitted. There was no epidemic disease in any jail.
- Juvenile jail at Bareilly.** 95. During the year under review special courts for the trial of juvenile prisoners were introduced and special rules were framed for preventing their association with adult prisoners. The plans for adding separate accommodation for juvenile habituals at the Bareilly jail were completed and provision made for the work in the next year's budget.

#### 23—Civil Justice.

(For details see the annual reports on Civil Justice for the year ending 31st December 1913 and the tables under the head "Civil Justice," Part VI—Statistics of British India.)

#### AGRA.

- General.** 96. At the beginning of the year under review the scheme known as the Greeven scheme for the redistribution of the civil judicial work of the provinces was introduced, with the exception that the proposed creation of the civil judgeship of Kumaun was held over pending the decision of certain administrative questions.
- Original suits.** 97. The total number of suits instituted during the year was 121,412 as against the very similar figure of 121,403 in 1912. The total number of suits before the courts was 146,797 as against 146,132 in the previous year. Mortgage suits fell in number by 1,455 in continuation of the natural progressive decrease after the enormous number of suits filed to save limitation in 1910. Suits decided fell from 125,262 to 124,026 but the fall was counterbalanced by an increase of 688 in the number of contested suits decided.
- Appeals.** 98. The habit of appealing was more popular than ever, the figures being 12,245 in 1912 and 13,242 in 1913. The number disposed of rose from 8,123 to 8,457 and the pending file from 4,804 to 5,641.
- High Court.** 99. Appeals before the High Court increased in number from 3,793 to 4,030 and the pending file rose from 1,697 to 1,992.
- Applications for execution of decrees.** 100. The number of applications for execution fell from 103,401 in 1912 to 99,358 in 1913, and 105,344 were disposed of, the pending file being reduced by 1,254. The percentage of fructuous applications increased by one to 51.
- Village and honorary munsifs.** 101. The number of village courts rose from 304 to 305, of which 241 were actually at work. Institutions in these courts fell from 12,303 to 10,971 and their value from Rs. 1,86,459 to Rs. 1,74,813. Suits disposed of by honorary munsifs rose from 2,998 to 3,890. Two new courts of honorary munsifs were constituted in the Gorakhpur district and a Bench in Jaunpur.

#### OUDH.

- Suits.** 102. The number of suits for disposal fell from 75,766 in 1912 to 69,688 in the year under review. Institutions also fell from 65,288 to

59,516. The total value of the suits instituted rose from 178½ lakhs to 371 lakhs, an increase due to a single taluqdari suit of two crores in Lucknow. The pending file at the beginning of the year was 8,153, and at the end of the year 8,782.

103. Appeals instituted against decrees increased in number from 1,985 to 2,200. There were 541 cases pending at the beginning and 723 at the end of the year.

Appeals.

104. In the Judicial Commissioner's court 693 appeals were instituted, or 13 more than in the previous year, and the pending file increased from 644 to 919.

Judicial  
Commissioner's  
court.

105. Applications for execution decreased from 53,393 to 47,971 and there were 55,686 applications for disposal of which 48,868 were disposed of. The percentage of totally infructuous applications decreased from 48 to 46.

Applications for  
execution of  
decrees.

106. The number of village courts decreased by 7, institutions before them declined from 4,034 to 3,904, and their disposals from 3,956 to 3,745. The number of Honorary Munsifs at work was 26 against 24 in the previous year, and they disposed of 4,239 cases, against 4,588 in 1912

Village and  
honorary  
munsifs.

#### KUMAUN.

107. In Kumaun the civil suits instituted increased in number from 5,352 to 5,390 and their value from Rs. 4,55,045 to Rs. 4,92,533. The total number of suits for disposal was 5,989 and the pending balance increased from 477 at the beginning of the year to 597 at the end.

Suits.

108. Appeals from decrees for disposal were 500 as against 452 in the previous year, and the pending file rose from 34 to 49. There were 34 miscellaneous appeals and 6 applications for revision.

Appeals.

109. Applications for execution fell from 3,375 to 3,094, and the pending balance was reduced from 444 to 394. The number of wholly infructuous applications was 1,266, while satisfaction was obtained in full in 834 cases.

Execution of  
decrees.

#### 24—Registration.

(For details see the report on Registration for the triennium ending 31st December 1913, and the tables under the head "Registration," Part VI—Statistics of British India.)

110. The reorganization and regrading of sub-registrars introduced in 1910 has worked satisfactorily during the succeeding triennium, and certain inequalities connected with that scheme have been removed.

General.

110A. The number of instruments registered decreased from 263,954 in 1912 to 263,008 in 1913.

Registration.

111. The total income of the department increased from Rs. 6,30,247 in 1912 to Rs. 6,80,733 in 1913, the increase in spite of the decline in the number of registrations being due to the introduction in August 1912 of an enhanced scale of fees on documents of Rs. 1,000 and over. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,98,797 in 1913 as against Rs. 2,90,471 in 1912.

Financial.

112. There were 2 prosecutions under the Registration Act during the year, and both resulted in the conviction and imprisonment of the offender.

Prosecutions.

113. The number of inspections of offices carried out in 1913 was 579 against 526 in 1912, and the chief desideratum noticed was the necessity for a number of new buildings.

Inspections.

#### 25—Municipal Administration.

(For details see the annual review of municipal administration for the year ending the 31st March 1914, and the tables under the head "Municipalities" Part VIII, Statistics of British India.)

114. That the importance attached to membership of municipal boards and the interest taken in their election are fully maintained is shewn by the fact that some 7,000 fresh voters have been registered during the year bringing the total to 106,000, and in the sixty towns in which contested elections were held 56 per cent. of the eligible voters went to

Elections.



poll. New rules have been framed to minimise the danger of protracted electoral litigation, and those recently made to improve the procedure at the polls continued in force, but some municipalities have nullified the advantage they might have gained from the latter improvement by failing to keep their electoral rolls properly revised and up to date.

Chairman.

115. The work of non-official chairman has been a gratifying feature of the year. Their number has been increased by 18, and now stands at 39.

Taxation.

116. The abolition of octroi has proceeded apace during the year. It was originally decided to replace octroi by other forms of taxation in 44 towns. Three of these have been reduced to the status of notified areas and octroi has been abolished in them, while in three others a system of terminal taxation will probably be introduced instead of direct taxation. In six towns the change to direct taxation was made in 1912-13, and in sixteen more from the beginning of the financial year 1913-14. The new forms of taxation were introduced during the year in two more towns, and from the beginning of 1914-15 in eleven others. Since the beginning of the current year two more municipalities have followed suit, and now Ghazipur alone remains. Twenty-three of the towns have replaced octroi by a tax on circumstances and property, and seven have adopted a house tax with a tax of some form on trades and professions. The other municipalities that have abolished octroi have resorted to combinations of these taxes in modified forms with the exception of Almora in which a toll has been instituted to supplement the house tax.

Financial position.

117. The total municipal income rose from 88·85 lakhs in the previous year to 99·98 lakhs in the year under review, the increase being derived almost entirely from grants and contributions. Of the total amount octroi contributed 35·91 lakhs, and other taxes 19·63 lakhs, while 44·44 lakhs came from non-taxation sources. The fact that apart from grants and contributions more than two-thirds of the income of municipalities is derived from indirect sources is one of great practical importance. These methods of raising money cannot be indefinitely extended, and have indeed almost reached their limits already, while the demands on municipal finances from the growing appreciation of amenities of all kinds are still at an early stage of development. Municipal property should yield an expanding income but boards cannot trust to any other great expansion in income from non-taxation sources, and will have to adhere closely in future to the principle that special services such as water supply and improved lighting should pay for themselves. The total expenditure was 90½ lakhs which is well within the receipts but is still two lakhs higher than the record figure of 1912-13.

Octroi receipts.

118. In spite of the progress made towards its abolition octroi continues to be the dominating source of municipal income. Of the total income of 78·96 lakhs excluding grants, it contributed no less than 35·91 lakhs. Eliminating those towns in which octroi was not in force for the whole year the gross receipts shew a falling off of 2·4 lakhs or 5 per cent., while the net receipts increased by Rs. 31,000 or nearly 1 per cent. These figures support the view that octroi receipts are not seriously affected during actual periods of scarcity owing to the decrease in refunds, but that a fall in income is to be expected in the period succeeding a famine when a contraction of imports is followed by an increase in refunds. The totals of octroi receipts by divisions shew a decline in all divisions except those of Benares, Allahabad, and Rohilkhand. In Agra it was not anticipated that the record figure of the previous year would be maintained, but with the exception of that year the net income for the year under review was the biggest on record. The increase in railway facilities has evidently had a marked effect on the trade of this large distributing centre, but the hampering effect of octroi on its development may be seen from the fact that no less than 49 per cent. of its gross income from that source was paid back in refunds.

Receipts from taxes other than octroi.

119. The income from taxation other than octroi was 19·63 lakhs. The increase of 2·42 lakhs is largely due to the taxes substituted for octroi. The tax on circumstances yielded an extra 1·65 lakhs and the house tax

and trade tax gave returns  $\frac{1}{4}$  lakh and Rs. 16,000 respectively in advance of the figures of the previous year. There is a satisfactory improvement in the yield of taxes on animals and vehicles particularly in Agra and Cawnpore. In the former city vigorous supervision is the cause of the increase, and in the latter licence fees have been amalgamated with the tax. The income from terminal taxes at Cawnpore shews a decline and it will be necessary for municipalities to realize that this tax is more seriously affected by fluctuations in agricultural prosperity than is octroi which it replaces. Water rates gave an increased return combined with a large rise in the receipts from the sale of water, but none of the water-supply installations at work at present are nearly self-supporting. On the contrary they all constitute a heavy drain on the general municipal incomes.

120. Non-taxation heads of income yielded 22.54 lakhs, an increase of 1.56 lakhs on the figure of the previous year. Pound receipts and registration fees for the sale of cattle shewed a marked increase as was to be expected in a time of scarcity of fodder, while the enhanced receipts from markets and rents show that municipalities have been paying attention to the development of their property.

Receipts from  
sources other  
than  
taxation.

121. A sum of 20½ lakhs was distributed by Government in grants to municipalities during the year. The amount is nearly double that of the previous year and is in excess of the income derived from taxes other than octroi, and equal to that from municipal property. The total sum received in grants and contributions from Government, local funds, and other sources was 21½ lakhs. The figure includes 9 lakhs in non-recurring grants and 6 lakhs in recurring grants for urban sanitation, of which 7 lakhs were given for water works and 5 lakhs for drainage, 5.80 lakhs for education, 1½ lakhs to assist 29 towns in substituting direct taxation for octroi, and nearly a lakh for miscellaneous projects among which may be mentioned Rs. 23,000 for improving a main thoroughfare in Allahabad and Rs. 20,000 for similar work on the approach road to the railway station at Sitapur.

Special grants.

122. The assistance given to municipalities by Government in the form of grants reduced the necessity of loans, and financial stringency to some extent curtailed the borrowing power of the boards. Only 7.81 lakhs of ordinary loans were taken as against 10.62 lakhs in the previous year. Of the total 3.71 lakhs was on account of instalments of advances previously granted to Mirzapur, Allahabad, and Cawnpore so that the actual additional liability was little over 4 lakhs. The only loans taken for sanitary works were 1 lakh for water-works extension at Lucknow and Rs. 66,000 for drainage operations at Hapur. The Lucknow Improvement Trust took a loan of 2 lakhs but beyond the formal security of the municipal fund this imposes no direct liability on the municipality.

Loans.

123. The total expenditure for the year was 90.54 lakhs, which is nearly two lakhs in excess of the record figure of the previous year, and if the capital outlay on water and drainage works is excluded the increase is 5.44 lakhs. The outlay on conservancy was 16.10 lakhs, on lighting 5.07 lakhs, on roads 9.48 lakhs, and on markets 2.37 lakhs, while 14.11 lakhs were spent on the maintenance of the various public services. Ordinary administration cost 10 lakhs, a high figure very similar to that of the previous year, and one which will remain high so long as the expensive octroi tax has to be administered. The variations of expenditure under the heads mentioned above are not generally large, the greatest increase is Rs. 80,000 on conservancy, and the next Rs. 72,000 on markets. This latter increase is due largely to the enterprise of a few particular towns which realise more fully the advantages of developing their property. Ujhani and Shahjahanpur both spent much money on improving municipal shops, while Benares and Lucknow have also added to their market facilities.

Expenditure.

124. The expenditure on water-works decreased from 16.28 lakhs to 14.35 lakhs of which ten towns spent 13.80 lakhs. The capital outlay decreased by over three lakhs owing to the abnormal expenditure at Mirzapur in the previous year, but maintenance charges rose by 1.15 lakhs

Water-works.

to 7.38 lakhs. Of this increase Cawnpore was responsible for 1.08 lakhs, the vagaries of the Ganges there causing much trouble with the inlet channel. At Agra a committee was appointed to consider how the requirements of the city, which had far outstripped the capacity of the supply arrangements could be met, while a similar difficulty began to be felt at Meerut. The benefits of a municipal water-supply are everywhere appreciated and several municipalities have undertaken schemes to provide one. But a gravitation supply such as that at Mirzapur is seldom possible and in default of this the high cost of maintenance is a strong deterrent; as remarked above all the installations now working cause a heavy drain on municipal funds instead of being self-supporting as such services normally should be.

**Drainage.**

125. The outlay of 7.95 lakhs on drainage operations during the year is Rs. 31,600 less than that of the previous year. Capital outlay accounted for the whole expenditure with the exception of 1.17 lakhs. Good progress was made on parts of the main project at Allahabad for which funds have been provided by Government, and also in Benares, Mussooru and Hapur. The most important new work undertaken is a drainage scheme at Bahraich, while great improvements were made at Tilhar by filling up insanitary hollows and cutting drainage channels. During the year the Sanitary Board and the Sanitary Engineer's department had ten projects under construction and about 50 schemes under preparation.

**Education.**

126. Municipal boards received 5.80 lakhs of the Imperial allotments for education. Five lakhs were distributed in non-recurring grants for the improvement of defective school accommodation, and the remainder in a recurring subsidy for the development of primary education. These grants were made too late to be generally spent and the total outlay on education was 5½ lakhs, 1½ lakhs more than in the previous year. The primary school administration in municipal areas did not come specially under the consideration of the committee on primary education, but the general principles laid down by that committee are applicable, and it is hoped that a scheme will shortly be devised to remove the reproach of inferior educational facilities from the cities of these provinces.

**Vaccination.**

127. Excluding from the statistics the figures for the town of Nanpara which has been converted into a notified area, the number of persons vaccinated in the municipal areas of the provinces during the year was 123,391 as against 122,218 in the previous year. Of these 2,490 were re-vaccinated, while 101,016 primary operations were successful, a percentage of 82 which is practically the same as in 1912-13.

**Vital Statistics.**

128. The birth rate in municipalities was 41.12 per mille of population and the death rate 39.20. These figures are not so good as those of the previous year but still remain satisfactory. The aggregate number of births decreased from 126,661 to 123,373, and that of deaths increased from 101,955 to 117,606. There were only two towns in which the death rate exceeded 60 per mille, Chandpur (63.47) and Azamgarh (64.61), these high figures being due to plague. In infant mortality there was a disappointing increase of 30 deaths per thousand births. Boards are however beginning to realise the value of properly trained midwives, and Saharanpur and Benares have given a lead in the matter of instructing these women that it is to be hoped will be generally followed.

**General.**

129. It is expected that proposals for the revision of the Municipal Act of 1900 will shortly be introduced into the Provincial Legislative Council. The system of appointing non-official chairman of municipalities which has been largely extended during the year under review will now await the amendment of the Act before further extensions are made. Improvement trusts continue their useful work in Allahabad, Cawnpore and Lucknow. Of the three the greatest progress was made in Lucknow where the third section of a new road was opened for traffic and soon proved its value by becoming one of the busiest thoroughfares of the city. Acquisition of land for the fourth section of this road is in hand and a fifth section is under survey.

## 26—District Boards.

(For details see the annual report on the working of district boards for the year ending 31st March 1914 and the table under the head "Local Boards," Part VIII—Statistics of British India.)

130. The income of district boards was no less than 43·6 per cent. greater in 1913-14 than in the preceding year, the total funds at their disposal increasing from 106 lakhs to 152½ lakhs. The greater part of this increase was due to the transfer to the boards of the equivalent of the income from the local rate previously appropriated to police charges. The transfer of the rate directly to the boards could not be formally accomplished during the year, but the Government of India made a special grant of an equivalent amount to that which the boards would have received from the rate had the transfer been completed. To this grant of 32 lakhs must be added six and a half lakhs for special educational objects and two and a half lakhs mainly for medical works. These munificent grants have been followed in the current year by the allotment of a large additional recurring income for the development and standardisation of the boards existing services. Apart from opening balance, deposits, and advances, and the provincial contribution which includes the grants mentioned above, the income of the boards rose from 58½ lakhs to 61½ lakhs. Police receipts increased by 1·8 lakhs and education and medical receipts by Rs. 56,000, and Rs. 43,000 respectively. The income from cattle pounds increased owing to the unfortunate agricultural conditions of the year and that from ferries decreased owing to the lowness of water in the rivers. The distribution among the three chief heads of the boards' activities of the grants made by Government during the year in addition to the permanent contribution was :—Education, Rs. 16,48,924, Medical, Rs. 2,33,302, and Civil works, Rs. 22,31,000.

131. It was not to be hoped that the machinery for spending to advantage the greatly enhanced income of the boards would come miraculously into existence on receipt of the grants, and their expenditure has only risen from 78 lakhs to 87 lakhs. The chief advances made were in Education 1½ lakhs on a previous figure of 25 lakhs, Medical services, 1¼ lakhs on ten lakhs, and in Civil works which showed an increase from 36 lakhs to 41 lakhs.

132. As the primary education committee was sitting during the year and the pronouncement of policy resulting from its deliberations was awaited the boards did not institute any new undertakings of particular interest. The number of schools and scholars is mentioned in Chapter VII and it will therefore be sufficient here to indicate the chief lines of development for which the additional grant of 16½ lakhs was made by Government. The chief items were 1½ lakhs for building equipment, and expenses of sixty-three new teachers' training classes, ten lakhs for primary school buildings, and five lakhs for improving the accommodation of secondary schools. The grant of ten lakhs for primary schools should be sufficient to provide about two-thirds of the schools needed under the new scheme and in the case of the other third it is probable that the location of this proportion of the schools will have to be tentative for a time, and they would therefore naturally be housed in hired buildings. It is therefore hoped that the needs of fully established middle schools and primary schools with the necessary training classes for teachers have been provided for some years to come.

133. The number of patients treated in district board hospitals and dispensaries rose from 3,988,616 in the previous year to 4,076,176 in the year under report. There have been during the year many very generous and practical proofs of the interest taken by private persons in medical relief operations. Travelling dispensaries have continued their useful work and elicited a chorus of approval. Quinisation of schools has again been actively carried on particularly in the Meerut district where 341 teachers and over 8,000 boys have been treated in addition to all the local officials.

134. District boards have spent Rs. 1,02,503 in the year under review on sanitation as against Rs. 71,329 in the previous year. The sanitary board made allotments of one lakh and four thousand rupees to the boards for this purpose, the improvement of village water supplies being the main object.

The results so far are not very satisfactory as the agencies for getting the work done have not proved as reliable as they might be. With the appointment of a largely increased staff of sub-overseers which the increased resources of the boards will now allow, and the consequent reduction of the circles under the control of each, it is hoped that rapid progress in well cleaning and deepening will soon be made. Village sanitary panchayats which are still in an experimental stage have done good work in some districts, but from others the reports of their inactivity are discouraging.

Vaccination.

135. The number of persons vaccinated through district board agency was 1,490,652 against 1,430,119 in the previous year. The increase is not at so high a rate as last year, but this may be due to the agricultural conditions. The reorganisation of the vaccination staff was assisted by a grant of Rs. 24,000.

Vital Statistics.

136. The year, as remarked before in this report, was not so healthy as the preceding one and though plague and malaria were less troublesome than usual, the death rate excluding municipalities rose from 29.69 to 34.83. The birth rate continued to rise satisfactorily however, increasing from 45.97 to 47.51 per mille of population.

Arboriculture.

137. The arboricultural work of district boards as distinct from that of the Public Works department is mainly done on unmetalled roads. There is little progress to record this year, but boards have now been impressed with the necessity of perfecting their unmetalled roads and encouraged to do so by grants amounting to 8½ lakhs for the purpose. It is to be hoped therefore that with the improved staff for supervision that will now be at their disposal they will expand their arboricultural operations and make them eventually into a fruitful source of income, besides providing shade which is so grateful a feature of the roads that possess it.

Civil Works.

138. The improvement of the communications in their districts has been held by some to be a more important function of district boards than the improvement of their educational facilities. In the year under review a grant of 3½ lakhs has been made for special repairs to metalled roads and an increase has been made in the minimum allotment for ordinary maintenance. The addition of a considerable mileage of new metalled roads is provided for in the 13 years' programmes of district boards. In addition to this grants amounting to about two lakhs have been made for this object in the year under review. But considering the heavy expense of maintaining these roads, which has to be provided for before they are made and the numerous demands on the boards, it is not desirable to lock up too much of their resources in this service, and they are therefore being encouraged to pay particular attention to the unmetalled communications of their districts, and for these they have been given grants aggregating 8½ lakhs. The total expenditure of the boards on civil works aggregated Rs. 41,16,115 as against Rs. 36,34,393 in the previous year. Their staff was insufficient to spend all the money at their disposal but as in other services so in this it is hoped that this difficulty may soon be overcome.

General.

139. As has already been repeatedly noticed above, the dominating feature of the year in every department of the boards' activities has been the great increase in their income. It could not be expected that grants of such magnitude could be advantageously spent at once, and they must for some years result in an inflation of the boards' balances. Several boards have brought to notice their difficulties in getting their work carried out, but it is hoped that much will be done by increasing the capacities of the boards to carry out their own minor works, and the new financial settlements contemplate a large increase of staff to this end. Also there is to be a much increased employment of full-time paid secretaries, who will be able to exercise a closer supervision over the minor servants of the boards. No judgment can as yet be given on the results of the delegation of power and responsibility to local sub-committees of the boards. In some districts these sub-committees have done well but they are adversely criticized in others. The inactivity of some of these committees may have been due to the failure of their boards to give them sufficient freedom of action in their own sphere.

The Government has now issued a model scheme which may be followed in full or in part, and the successful development of this experiment in decentralization is still hoped for.

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**27—Volunteering.**

*(For details see the annual reports of Commandants of Volunteer Corps for the year ending 31st March 1914.)*

140. The enrolled strength of the active force of volunteers was 4,407 as against 4,473 in the previous year. Of the total number 720 were cavalry and 3,687 infantry. Of the cavalry 518 were extra-efficient and 125 efficient, and of the infantry 3,000 extra-efficient and 545 efficient. In musketry 1,088 qualified as marksmen and 1,552 as first class shots. There were 275 commissioned and 374 non-commissioned officers. The reserve numbered 667 of whom 641 were efficient. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,21,877, nearly all of which was met by the capitation grants from Government. The various corps had between them a balance in hand at the end of the year of Rs. 21,638.

## CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

### 28—Agriculture.

*(For details see the annual reports on the administration of the department of Agriculture for the year ending 30th June 1914, on the administration of the Civil Veterinary department for the year ending 31st March 1914, on the working of Co-operative Credit Societies for the year ending 30th June 1914, the tables in the "Agricultural Statistics of India—Volume I" and those under the head "Co-operative Credit Societies" in Part II—Statistics of British India.)*

#### General.

141. The chief development brought about in the agricultural year under report has been an extension of the means of demonstrating to the cultivator the value of the results of the research and experimental work carried on by the department. New farms have been opened in Saharanpur, Bulandshahr and Mainpuri districts, and a number of small farms and demonstration plots have been opened in the eastern districts in co-operation with the landlords and local boards. District boards are taking an increased interest in agricultural improvement, and applications for trained men to run demonstration farms exceed the supply. The use of power pumping, though still in an experimental stage in these provinces, has been stimulated by the rise in the price of cattle.

#### Agricultural college.

142. During the year a separation was effected of the students for the post of kanungoship from the agricultural college. This greatly reduced the numbers in the college but left it with the teaching of agriculture as a single plain objective unobscured by the training of a large proportion of its students for the subordinate revenue staff. It is hoped to attract in future the sons of landholders and of large cultivating tenants for instruction.

#### Assistance to the public.

143. Improved methods of cultivation were demonstrated at the farms under the department and such practices as hot weather ploughing and deep sowing of maize are spreading. But a secure water supply is the great desideratum and advances have been made in this direction by boring from existing wells to a lower water-bearing stratum and by introducing mechanical lifting of the water. In pursuance of its policy of encouraging the use of improved methods of sugar manufacture, Government made an advance of Rs. 30,000 during the year to a factory in Pilibhit, which by the use of scientific processes has increased the yield of sugar from cane to 7 per cent. as compared with about 3 per cent. by the old processes. Experimental work was also carried on at Shahjahanpur and Partabgarh, and in spite of difficulties in water supply, good progress was made both in the isolation of pure strains of the best indigenous canes and in the collection and supply of foreign canes likely to give good results in this country.

#### Distribution of seed

144. In continuation of the policy noticed in last year's report, seed distribution on a large scale of the Aligarh white-flowered cotton was continued. The advantages of this variety are now generally recognized and its cultivation is rapidly extending. About 500 acres of land near to Cawnpore were sown by cultivators with Cawnpore-American cotton for sale to the Cawnpore mills and the result was satisfactory, seed for 5,000 acres of this variety was issued for the 1914 autumn crop. In addition to the above, seed of various other crops, wheat, soya beans, groundnuts, &c., were distributed in large quantities as were also improved sugarcanes.

#### Sale of implements.

145. Implements, especially ploughs, chain pumps and maize shellers continue to be sold in considerable numbers; implements are also let out on hire.

#### Sericulture.

146. Efforts continue to be made to popularise eri silk culture, but so far silk has not been produced on a commercial scale.

#### Sheep breeding.

147. The introduction of Merino rams noticed in last year's report has had a very beneficial effect on the quality and weight of the fleeces of the progeny of country sheep. The half-breds stand the climate satisfactorily.

148. The year being a dry one there was a great demand for the services of well borers. In all 1,642 existing wells were bored as against 1,004 in the previous year, and test borings made for new wells increased in number from 261 to 418.

Well sinking.

149. Twenty exhibitions were held in different parts of the provinces and demonstrations of the use of oil engines for numerous agricultural operations were made. The Mainpuri Agricultural Association continues to do useful work and co-operative credit societies are of rapidly growing importance in the distribution of seed and the dissemination of knowledge.

Agricultural  
associations,  
shows, &c.

150. Four English bulletins were issued by the department dealing with cattle diseases, milk supply and the nomenclature of crops. A number of vernacular pamphlets were issued, and the circulation of the vernacular journal the Mufid-ul-Mazarin continued to increase.

Publications.

## CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

151. Of the students sent by the department to the veterinary colleges of the Punjab, Bengal, and Bombay, eight passed their examinations and only one failed. The system of sending men to such distances from the province to study has many disadvantages and the establishment of a veterinary college in the provinces is under consideration. The Civil Veterinary Manual compiled last year has been duly published and a monograph on "Glanders and Farcy" is in the press. The Veterinary Medical Society started in 1912 by members of the Civil Veterinary staff continued to do good work.

Education.

152. The reported mortality from various contagious diseases during the year has been 33,860 as against 24,602 in the previous year. The great increase is due largely to rinderpest. Glanders and farcy have appeared in various districts, and 15 animals died or were slaughtered on account of these maladies. Surra was more widespread than usual, 71 cases succumbed or were slaughtered. Of bovine diseases rinderpest took a heavy toll of the cattle of the province. The shortage of fodder doubtless increased the loss due to this disease which caused 25,046 deaths as against 17,363 in the previous year. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia caused 2,068 deaths against 1,962 in the previous year, while foot and mouth disease was again virulent and accounted for 4,005 animals, last year's figure being 1,626. There were 1,946 deaths from black quarter and anthrax. Preventive inoculations were carried out in 66,022 cases against 62,435 in the previous year, and a much greater number of cases would have been treated, and the mortality due to rinderpest possibly reduced considerably, but for a shortage of serum owing to a breakdown of machinery in the Muktesar laboratory. The number of inoculations against rinderpest was 54,937 against 48,333 in the previous year. At the end of the year 49 veterinary hospitals or dispensaries were at work in the province, an increase of 3 during the year.

Diseases.

153. Stud bulls at work in the province under the observation of the department during the year numbered 141 in 37 districts. Some of these animals were bred at the Government bull farms and others obtained by outside purchase. This method of cattle improvement is arousing a fast growing interest. There were 295 head of cattle on the Kheri bull farm at the close of the season. During the year another cattle farm to provide bulls for the improvement of the larger western breeds was established at Muttra and partly stocked with 76 animals. The number of stallions kept by Government increased by two during the year to 59. Fifty-one of these were at stud work and covered 3,003 mares, an increase of 244 on the previous year's figures. The number of donkey stallions increased by 4; the demand for the services of these stallions is very great, but satisfactory ones are difficult to obtain. The cattle farms on the Government Tarai Bhabar estates have been referred to in paragraph 32. Experimental introduction of Merino rams has been noticed in paragraph 148.

Breeding.

154. The subordinate establishment has increased from 162 to 173, but is still much below the requirements of the provinces. The cost of the department rose from Rs. 82,724 in 1912-13 to Rs. 1,08,132 in the year under report, an increase of Rs. 25,408, due chiefly to the new cattle farm at Muttra.

Establishment.



CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

General.

155. During the year the co-operative movement passed successfully through a severe test. In a time of widespread failure of harvests, scarcity of fodder and cattle disease, the societies maintained their position, and while materially assisting their members through the time of trial, they resisted the temptation to accept a rush of new candidates for membership who might many of them have been anxious only to tide over their present difficulties, and have introduced an undesirable element of instability into the movement. Three additional inspectors were appointed to the staff during the year, and considerable progress was made in the internal organization of the department. Expansion was, for the reasons given above, held under careful scrutiny and only encouraged where it gave a satisfactory promise of stability. The total working capital of societies however increased from 86.7 lakhs to 114.2 lakhs and their membership from 106,627 to 116,069. Thirty-seven societies were under liquidation at the beginning of the year, and nineteen more were added to this number during the year: considering that there are 2,560 societies in existence this addition cannot be regarded as excessive, and moreover, liquidation has, in every case completed so far, resulted in full payment to all creditors.

Central Societies.

156. Central societies are of two kinds. Those situated at district towns, and financing all co-operative institutions in their respective districts are called district banks, they finance the primary societies either directly or through the other kind of central society which is known as a central bank, and operates only in a restricted portion of the district. The number of central societies of both kinds rose during the year from 51 to 55, and their working capital from 4½ lakhs to nearly six lakhs. These societies are now reducing their transactions with individual members, and devoting their energies to local societies. The numerical strength of their membership has therefore declined, but this does not indicate any decrease in their activity.

Rural Societies.

157. Agricultural societies increased in number during the year from 2,304 to 2,560, their membership from 89,296 to 99,891, and their working capital from 38.6 lakhs to 50.7 lakhs of which 9.77 lakhs or 19.2 per cent. belonged to members themselves. Of the total number, all are credit societies except eleven which include a cattle insurance society in the Budaun district and ten societies for the sale of dairy products. The paid-up share capital has increased by nearly 50 per cent. and the reserve fund has risen during the year from 1.77 lakhs to 2.37 lakhs. As was to be expected in a year of scarcity the amount of members' temporary deposits showed a decline of Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 98,000 at the end of the year, and the amount of loans overdue to the societies increased largely. It is hoped however with returning prosperity soon to reduce the overdue outstandings which amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 9,805 as against Rs. 773 at the beginning.

Urban Societies.

158. Of the 185 non-agricultural societies existing at the close of the year 168 are purely credit institutions on an unlimited, and eleven on a limited liability basis, while six are non-credit societies. The total number is ten greater than that of the previous year, the membership has risen from 4,746 to 5,755, and the working capital from 3.68 lakhs to 4.37 lakhs. The constitution of the urban societies generally resembles that of the rural ones, but they embrace a wide variety of objects including clerks' provident societies, a domestic servants' society, and store societies both of college students and of mill employes.

Miscellaneous.

159. The repayment of old debts, which is normally one of the principal objects of loans advanced by societies, has in the year under review had to give place to a large extent to the satisfaction of urgent needs of money for immediate agricultural purposes. In promulgating agricultural education and assisting the agricultural development of the provinces the co-operative movement plays an ever increasing part. The societies are in a peculiarly favourable position to obtain seed of improved varieties of crops from the department of agriculture, and to supervise its distribution, and ally to arrange for the co-operative sale of the produce in bulk and so obtain

enhanced prices from wholesale dealers and exporters. Many societies are undertaking this work and three central societies have erected substantial buildings as seed dépôts. Other useful work has been done in the selection and recommendation of suitable recipients for Government loans for well-sinking, the introduction of mechanical power for irrigation, the purchase of fodder in bulk during the acute fodder famine in the Agra district, and the distribution of bulls of good strains to improve the breed of cattle. Many societies have given very material practical assistance to Government in its campaign on behalf of primary education in the provinces.

#### 23—Weather and Crops.

(For details see the *Annual Season and Crop Report for the year ending 30th June 1914*, the "*Agricultural Statistics of British India*" Volume I, the "*Area and yield of certain principal crops in India*" and "*Prices and Wages in India*." )

160. The character of the season from April 1913 onward was most abnormal. There was unusual rain in May and the early part of June, but towards the end of June the rain decreased and in July and August the rainfall was in great defect, Benares, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad divisions being the only ones to receive sufficient rain for agricultural requirements. In September only the Gorakhpur and Benares divisions received anything approaching a normal rainfall, and October was almost rainless throughout the provinces. The Arabian Sea current which normally waters the western portion of the provinces failed to penetrate so far, and in that area there was an extreme shortage of rain. In the rabi season November, December and January brought no sufficient amount of rain to benefit the crops. During the second week of February the eastern districts and the greater part of Oudh received good rain, and at the beginning of March there was general rain, but it was too late to be of much value except to the backward crops in the western districts. The most noticeable and widespread effect of this dry season was a scarcity of fodder, which caused great loss of life among cattle.

Character of the  
seasons.

161. The cultivated or net cropped area of 1913-14 was 6 per cent. or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million acres below the normal. The area under kharif crops was 62 million acres, which is 5 per cent. less than the normal, and the rabi area was 16.4 million acres which is 21 per cent. below the area cropped in the previous year, and 18 per cent. below the normal. In the kharif the largest declines were in Muttra, Agra and Hamirpur districts and in the rabi the decrease was digeneral over the whole of the provinces except the Gorakhpur and Benares divisions. Bundelkhand was the worst sufferer with a decrease in rabi area of 54 per cent. followed by the divisions of Agra (21 per cent.), Lucknow (20 per cent.), Rohilkhand (20 per cent.) Meerut (17 per cent.) and Fyzabad (15 per cent.). Cotton was sown in the record area of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million acres, the increased area devoted to this crop being due to the large profits returned by it in the previous year, and to the wet weather in May which facilitated preparation of the ground for it. Sugarcane occupied 1.4 million acres and was above normal, while the hemp crop showed another big rise of 49,000 acres to nearly 200,000 acres. Rice and jvar were the only kharif crops sown in an area less than the normal, being 17 and 18 per cent. short respectively. As is usual in dry years barley was the favourite rabi crop, as it can be sown late and needs little water. The area under barley was actually above normal. The water available was mostly used for this crop and wheat, while the less valuable crops usually sown without irrigation show the greatest decreases; gram and linseed were sown in only about half the normal areas. The area under poppy was 167,882 acres as compared with 194,569 acres in the previous year.

Cultivated area.

162. The total irrigated area increased by 20 per cent. over the figures of the previous year to  $11\frac{1}{2}$  million acres. There was little water in tanks and jhils except in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, and over the remainder of the provinces wells provided most of the increased irrigation. The number of masonry wells used was 660,066, the number in 1907-8 the last year of scarcity being 585,928. Of the area irrigated 61 per cent. was irrigated from wells and 39 per cent. from other sources.

Irrigation.

Outturn.

163. The outturn of both kharif and rabi crops was poor. The kharif crops varied about an average figure of little over 50 per cent. of a normal crop for the area sown. The rice crop was a fair one in Gorakhpur and Benares divisions, while elsewhere it was very poor. Maize and the small millets, which mature early, suffered least of the kharif crops and cotton also gave a fair outturn. The estimated outturn of rabi crops shows a little higher percentage to a normal crop for the area sown than does the kharif. This may be attributed to the fact that in a great area it was hopeless to sow a rabi crop without irrigation. The more valuable crops were therefore largely irrigated and unirrigable land was sown only where it contained some natural moisture. Wheat and barley were estimated to give about 75 per cent. of a normal crop on the area sown, while gram was estimated at 50 per cent. and linseed at 70 per cent.

Prices.

164. Prices were high and rose almost continuously from August to the end of the year, there being only a very slight fall in the prices of wheat, barley and maize and practically none in those of the other grains at harvest time. Wheat started at 11 seers in June 1913 in the Cawnpore market, rose to 9.5 seers in the winter and 9.37 seers in February and March and after a fall to 9.75 at harvest, reached its highest price of 9.25 seers at the close of the year. Barley followed a very similar course starting at 15½ seers and finishing in June 1914 at 12 seers. Gram rose in price from 15 seers at the opening of the year to 10.25 seers at the close. Maize which sold at 25 seers per rupee in September 1912 rose from 16 seers in June 1913 to 11½ seers in June 1914. Rice varied little in price, rising from 8 seers to 7.5 seers per rupee.

Famine conditions  
in 1913-14.

165. The almost general failure of the monsoon of 1913, and the practically rainless winter which succeeded it caused widespread distress in the provinces. But there can be no doubt that the people were better situated than ever before to meet the calamity, and though the actual estimated loss of food grains was six million tons as against seven million tons in the famine of 1907-8, and the monetary value of the loss to the cultivators of the provinces was actually greater than that of 1907-8, the area reduced to famine conditions was very much smaller. This year out of a total population of the provinces of 48 millions and a total area of 112,346 square miles a population of 6 millions in an area of 18,200 square miles was affected, while in 1907-8 thirty millions of people were affected in an area of 66,000 square miles. Of the famine and scarcity area in 1913-14, the worst tract comprised nearly the whole of that portion of the provinces which lies south of the Jumna, namely the four Bundelkhand districts of Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, and Banda, the Bara, Meja and Karchana tahsils of the Allahabad district, and parts of the Etawah and Agra districts. The connected tracts along the north bank of the Jumna in the Etawah and Fatehpur districts were also affected but the last-mentioned only mildly so. Further to the north-west was another famine stricken tract comprising portions of the Agra district and the south-eastern half of the Muttra district. To the north again was a compact block consisting of the greater part of the Budaun and Bareilly districts and small portions of the Moradabad and Shahjahanpur districts in which the distress was comparatively slight. Famine was declared under the famine code only in parts of Bundelkhand and the Etawah district, scarcity only being proclaimed in the remaining portions of the area described above. In this latter area distress was never very severe and the demand for labour was generally good, and it was mainly the weakly portion of the population who were unfit to work that needed the most attention, together with the cattle which here as in Bundelkhand suffered terribly from the early failure of the grazing and fodder supply. In Bundelkhand the extraordinary scarcity of fodder brought it about that distress was acutely felt by the middle agricultural classes who, in addition to suffering large losses of stock, had to pay high wages to labourers for collecting such scraps of fodder as there were and thus to provide a large portion of the relief which in a normal famine year would have fallen upon Government. On the famine works the recognized labouring castes vastly predominated, though Chamars

were kept away to some extent by the profits from the trade in hides owing to the numerous deaths of cattle. Among the cultivating castes Kachhis were fairly numerous though they were in demand for digging wells with the help of the large issues of Government loans, but Kurmis managed to a large extent to support themselves without resorting to famine works. The higher castes and Muhammadans were ready to suffer much more severely before they resorted to labour against which their pride revolted. Ahirs clung to their cattle and only came when these had died, while Gaderias were generally able to keep their goats and sheep alive. Brahmans, Thakurs and Muhammadans only came when all other resources were exhausted and they began to feel the pinch of hunger, and their numbers on the works were small.

166. The rise in prices of food was never so marked in 1913-14 as it was in 1907-8. At no period in the recent famine year was the average price of wheat higher than 9 seers 4½ chittacks to the rupee while in 1907 it rose to 8 seers and in 1896 to 8 seers 6 chittacks. This comparison is the more striking when the rise in the general level of prices in the intervening years is taken into consideration, and is another indication of the plentiful material resources which the people had amassed in the previous years of good harvests. There was an almost total absence of wandering, emaciation, or increase of beggars, and the increase of crime consequent upon the failure of the crops was surprisingly low. In 1896, 1905 and 1907 relief measures in some form were started in October, September and November respectively, but in 1913 no direct relief measures were undertaken until December when test works were opened in the southern portion of the Allahabad district. This was followed by the declaration of scarcity in Bundelkhand from the 15th December, in Muttra, Allahabad, Agra, Budaun and Moradabad in January, in Fatehpur early in February, in Bareilly and Shahjahanpur in March, and in the Khairagarh tahsil of Agra district early in May. Famine was declared in Jalaun from the 5th January, Banda the 12th January, parts of the Etawah district the 22nd February, and in Hamirpur the 23rd February. In 1908 the distress reached its maximum by the middle of March but in 1914 the numbers on relief continued steadily to increase until the end of May. The power of resistance of the people doubtless retarded the development of conditions of distress, while the heavy pressure of the fodder famine increased from month to month. The rainfall in May was above the normal in most parts of the provinces but the 1914 monsoon was late and prices continued to rise owing to the deficiency of rain in June. The transformation in July was complete, rain was received everywhere and in some parts of the provinces the continuous downpour retarded agricultural operations while many places suffered from floods. At the end of July however there was fortunately a break which was very beneficial to the crops and allowed the resumption of agricultural operations. There was little rain in the early part of September, but an abundant fall towards the end of that month finally relieved the situation and ensured favourable prospects both for the maturing kharif crop and for the coming rabi. After the end of May to which date, as has been remarked above, the numbers on relief rose continuously, there was a decrease in these numbers. But the delay in the advent of the monsoon again caused them to rise. The maximum was 220,290 on May 30th, but after a fall to 200,558 on June 20th the number again rose to 205,988 on June 27th. After the end of June the number of workers fell off rapidly, but there was a rise in the number of persons receiving gratuitous relief owing to the addition to this class of dependants of persons previously on the works which were now being closed. In Bareilly gratuitous relief was closed on the 26th July when the recipients were dismissed with a fortnight's valedictory dole. Moradabad, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Etawah and Muttra followed suit in August, and the distribution was stopped in Agra on the 1st September, in Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda on the 15th September, and in the Jhansi district in the third week of September.

167. The powers of resistance of the people which have already been referred to, combined with a timely and abundant distribution of Government

General history  
of the famine.

Measures of  
direct relief.

loans for agricultural purposes enabled the cultivators to remain on their lands, build wells, employ labour and continue the operations of agriculture much longer than was at first thought possible. But as distress deepened direct measures of relief became indispensable. Public works, consisting chiefly in raising and improving roads, excavating tanks and making embankments to hold up rain water were undertaken in Bundelkhand. Civil works were opened in Etawah and Moradabad and latterly in the Jhansi district. Gratuitous relief to those incapable of working was also liberally distributed, the lists of eligible recipients being prepared generally by the subordinate revenue staff. But a novel feature was introduced in Etawah where the patwaris were engaged on settlement work, the preparation of the gratuitous relief lists and the actual distribution of the money being here entrusted with success to village *mukhtias* and *lambardars*. District boards in most of the affected districts opened works which provided ample demand for labour and in fact served the purpose of test works in many places. Special non-educational grants amounting to 22 lakhs, out of which the thirteen affected districts had received nearly six lakhs, had been made to district boards by Government during 1913-14 to enable them to undertake works of public utility, and early in 1914-15 the district board of Jhansi was given an allotment of Rs. 10,000 for certain improvements of water supply and wells, so that these bodies had a large fund of money with which they could advantageously employ the labour that so needed a market. Both the Buildings and Roads branch and the Irrigation branch of the Public Works department, the latter for the first time, were called upon to arrange for the carrying out of numerous projects with famine labour and officials and non-officials combined heartily in providing both labour and gratuitous relief for the classes to which each was appropriate. The cost to Government of the direct relief operations for human beings was 34.3 lakhs while 21 lakhs were spent on the provision of cattle fodder. The corresponding figures for 1907-8 were 205 lakhs spent on relief to human beings and 2½ lakhs on cattle. The Irrigation branch of the Public Works department controlled altogether fourteen charges which consisted of nearly sixty works and employed 2,675,056 units and supported dependants to the number of 1,312,076 units, the unit being one man working for one day. The Buildings and Roads branch carried out ten large works each employing 5,000 or more workers and twenty-four smaller works, providing relief for 5,043,080 worker units and 2,707,017 dependant units. After public works, aided works provided for the relief of the next greatest number of workers. The expenditure on this valuable form of relief was 10.96 per cent. of the whole expenditure, as against 4.98 per cent. in 1907-8 and the number of units relieved was 3,416,000. Civil works were less used than in 1907-8, absorbing only 3.36 per cent. of the total expenditure and relieving 1,183,000 units. Gratuitous relief came to 12.09 lakhs out of the total expenditure of 34 lakhs on human relief. This was a very much larger proportion than had been given before being 35½ per cent. of the whole as against 26½ per cent. in 1907-8. This increase in gratuitous relief was not due to any laxity in administration but was consequent on the mild nature of the famine which resulted in the circumstances that in many districts only the halt and the maimed needed relief which could consequently only be given gratuitously. Turning to the utility of the works constructed, it is reported that in famine works under the Public Works department 184½ miles of road were raised, all of which work was useful and necessary. Eight village tanks were deepened, increasing the supply of water both for irrigation and cattle. Numerous bandhs were built in Jalaun, Banda and Hamirpur districts, and in the last mentioned the earthwork for the trans Barma extension of the Dhasan canal was undertaken as a famine work. A large number of departmental works were carried out in the Jhansi, Jalaun, and Hamirpur districts and were partly paid for from departmental funds. The area that will be benefited by the relief works carried out by the Irrigation branch, excluding aided works, amounts to 27,000 acres. As regards aided and civil works carried out under the supervision of officers of the civil department, they have been of undoubted utility in the mitigation of distress and many

of them have been carried out where no public work would have been possible, as for instance in the Etawah district where the reclamation of ravine land as suggested by the afforestation officer proved admirably suited to the labour which needed a market. In the Allahabad district also, numerous aided works were conducted, and it is expected that the embankments so made will benefit 14,350 acres of land. An account of the measures of direct relief of distress would be incomplete without a reference to the work done by non-officials in this matter. A public meeting was held at Allahabad in January 1914 and a charitable fund organised for purpose of providing blankets and other small luxuries which could not suitably be provided from Government revenues. The subscriptions collected for this fund totalled Rs. 4,11,355 and helped greatly to alleviate the sufferings of the people. In addition to the operations of the Charitable Relief Fund many gentlemen did much personally to relieve distress by providing private famine works, by advances to their tenants, by importing and selling cattle fodder at a loss, and last but not least in putting their local knowledge faithfully and impartially at the service of the authorities entrusted with the distribution of Government relief.

168. The suspensions and remissions of land revenue on account of the crops of 1913-14 were made on the general principles approved in the past by the Government of India. In Bundelkhand where the crops both of the kharif of 1913 and of the rabi of 1914 were very bad no suspensions were made but land revenue to the amount of 27 lakhs was entirely remitted on account of the two instalments payable after these harvests. In the remainder of the province of Agra suspensions of the kharif instalments amounted to Rs. 35,53,000, out of which a little over nine lakhs was subsequently remitted, and on account of the rabi instalment Rs. 5,95,617 were remitted and Rs. 22,43,927 suspended. In Oudh suspensions and remissions were made to a less extent owing to the difficulty of getting the landlords to suspend and remit rent, but in the Lucknow division over a lakh was suspended out of the kharif demand, and 5½ lakhs of the rabi demand for 1914 were remitted. The total suspensions amounted to Rs. 36,61,000 on account of the kharif and to Rs. 22,44,000 on account of the rabi, while the remissions on account of both harvests were Rs. 48,54,000. The second form of indirect relief is the granting of takavi advances or Government loans for agricultural purposes. The importance of developing this system has been insisted upon by one famine commission after another, and in recent years was specially mentioned by the commission on Indian Irrigation as being of the utmost importance not only the palliation, but also for the prevention of the evils resulting from drought. The first essential to the production of a crop was seed. The good harvests of previous years had generally provided good seed stocks, and there was no shortage of kharif seeds. But in some places where the failure of the kharif was particularly severe seed grain had been disposed of or cultivators had used up the money or credit with which they usually obtain their seed for the winter crop. Advances to the amount of 42 lakhs in all were distributed for this purpose. Having assured a sufficient supply of seed it was next necessary to provide for irrigation to bring the crops to maturity. Large advances were made for digging temporary wells particularly in Rohilkhand and parts of Oudh and in the Agra district where earthen wells were practicable, and largely as a result of this measure the number of temporary wells used in the year 1913-14 rose by 456,000 or 62 per cent. over the figure of the previous year. Where these wells were not possible every effort was made to improve the supply of water by repairing existing masonry wells or by utilising the water of streams and tanks to a far greater extent than is customary. The total amount of the advances given for the building of temporary wells was nearly 17½ lakhs. For the working of the wells so constructed Rs. 13,67,000 was advanced for the purchase of cattle, of which sum nearly one-third went to the Meerut division, and 5½ lakhs for well instruments. A further sum of Rs. 22,000 was distributed in miscellaneous advances, bringing the provincial total for the rabi harvest up to Rs. 78,83,000. For the kharif harvest of 1914 the great needs were seed and

The measures of  
indirect relief

cattle. Seed was very scarce owing to the failure of the previous harvest and for its purchase Rs. 9,81,000 were advanced. Large numbers of cattle also had died owing to the great scarcity of fodder and loans to the amount of Rs. 42,20,000 were granted for the replacement of this stock. The advances made at this time totalled Rs. 51,58,000 of which more than a quarter went to Bundelkhand. In addition to advances made directly for the two main harvests other loans were given on a generous scale for purposes of a more general nature. Thus Rs. 9,03,000 was distributed for the purchase of cattle fodder, and Rs. 25,58,000 for the building of masonry wells which, if all of them would not be completed before the drought was over, provided a large market for labour without taking people from their homes, and materially increased the permanent security of the provinces against the evil effects of drought. The sum of Rs. 10,46,000 was advanced for the construction of embankments and irrigation channels, projects which kept a large number of labourers from the necessity of resorting to famine works, while under the allied head of "repairs and miscellaneous" loans to the amount of Rs. 5,30,000 were given, and Rs. 6,76,000 were advanced for the planting and maturing of the important sugarcane crop. Loans for subsistence to small landholders and respectable tenantry are naturally only granted in exceptional circumstances. But such circumstances were found in Bundelkhand where the restrictions on alienation of land imposed by the Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act had to some extent curtailed private credit, and also in certain parts of Almora and Garhwal where it was of importance to keep the cultivators at their homes until the ripening of the maize crop. In the former part of the provinces a sum of Rs. 3,34,000 was distributed and in the latter Rs. 4,947 only. Advances amounting to six lakhs were also given to landholders for the purpose of enabling them to employ labour under famine relief conditions and restrictions. The total amount distributed in loans under all the heads noticed individually above was Rs. 1,90,95,357 or over a million and a quarter pounds sterling. Apart from these loans the operations of the Opium department may be mentioned. Between the 1st April 1913 and the 31st March 1914, the payments made to cultivators of poppy amounted to Rs. 67,88,256, including Rs. 17,92,846 advanced in the months of July, August, September and October 1913 and in January and February 1914 for the next crop. The advances made to opium cultivators for the construction and repair of wells in 1913-14 aggregated Rs. 1,65,956 as against fifteen to twenty thousand rupees distributed in an ordinary year.

Scarcity of fodder  
and the measures  
taken for the  
protection of  
cattle.

169. The extreme scarcity of cattle fodder has been referred to incidentally above. This scarcity was unprecedented in the recent agricultural history of the provinces. It was incomparably more severe than in the famines either of 1907-8 or of 1896-97, and to find a parallel we have to go back to the years 1877-1879. The main measures of relief adopted in addition to the granting of loans mentioned above were the direct supply of forest hay to the affected districts and the grant of concession rates for the movement of fodder on the railways, whose protective value has seldom been demonstrated in such a striking way as it was by the solution of this most difficult problem of the famine. The price of *bhusa* at Cawnpore rose from twelve annas per maund in August 1913 to Re. 1-14 in June 1914, while at Agra, Lucknow, and Aligarh it went up to two rupees. The relief afforded by concession rates on the railways is indicated by the fact that the imports of hay, straw and grass to the provinces in the quarter ending the 31st March were 19,000 maunds in 1913 and 1,009,000 maunds in 1914, and that on the grant of the concessions becoming known the price of *bhusa* in Etawah, one of the worst affected districts, fell from 16 seers to the rupee to 40 seers. The cost to Government of encouraging private imports of fodder was about Rs. 10,00,000. The other chief method of palliating the effects of the fodder famine was the supply of baled forest hay by Government agency to the affected districts. A conference on the matter was held in October 1913, and the ordinary contracts for the collection of grass in Government forests were cancelled and immediate arrangements were made by the forest department for the cutting and baling of hay and its prompt despatch to the drought-



stricken districts. The total quantity of grass supplied was 1,403,478 maunds, 1,320,270 of which came from the eastern forest circle. The supply would have been greater still but for the difficulty in obtaining hill men to do the necessary work. In 1907-8 the price of Government hay was originally fixed at 12 annas per maund but was afterwards reduced to ten annas and then to five annas per maund. In 1913-14 a uniform price of six annas per maund was fixed, except in a few tracts where a price of eight annas a maund was charged to cover the cost of cartage to a distance from the railway. The average cost of landing the hay at its destination was about one rupee per maund, and the total cost to Government of the supply of fodder excluding the Rs. 10,00,000 mentioned above in connection with concession rates was 16½ lakhs of rupees. Against this must be set off the amount of about Rs. 5,63,500 on account of the sale price of the grass, so that the net loss to Government was about 11 lakhs. In addition to the direct relief afforded by the forest department by the supply of hay, indirect relief was afforded by the throwing open to free grazing of the areas in which the department was carrying on grass cutting operations. This permission was accorded in the month of April when most of the cutting was complete and was of considerable assistance to the villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the forests. After the failure of the 1913 monsoon it was feared that the scarcity of fodder would be accompanied by a water famine. But fortunately these fears did not materialize, and though there was a shortage of water in the wells all over the province the question of the supply of drinking water for cattle or human beings did not cause serious inconvenience except in Bundelkhand. Most of the wells in Jhansi city went dry and even with the assistance of the water works the supply was inadequate. But a portion of the supply in the Pahuj reservoir, which is usually made available for irrigation was held up and utilized for drinking purposes, thus saving the situation both for the city and suburbs and cantonment. The water difficulty was very acute in the Garotha tahsil of Jhansi district and to a less extent in other parts of that district, and in Jalun, Hamirpur, and Banda. Happily no intense distress was experienced anywhere by human beings, but the cattle suffered terribly and want of water was partly responsible for the mortality among them. The Sanitary Board allotted a sum of Rs. 20,000, and generous grants of takavi were made for digging and deepening wells, while well borers were kept vigorously at work both for private persons and for Government. To these measures must be attributed the fact that the distress from scarcity of water was not more terrible than it was.

170. It is impossible at present to give an exact statement of the direct and indirect cost of the famine to Government, but the following are approximate figures of the chief items of cost and losses sustained :—

Cost of the famine

	Lakhs.
Cost of direct relief	55.3
Loss of Excise Revenue	16.2
Loss of Land Revenue	48.5
Loss through the cancellation of forest grass contracts	4
Expenditure on famine debited owing to account rules to ordinary service heads...	5
Compensation allowances for the dearness of grain	2.0
	<u>122.9</u>

The total cost of the famine may thus be placed at 123 lakhs of rupees. The corresponding figure for 1907-8 was 320 lakhs.

171. The services of four commissioned officers of the Indian army were placed at the disposal of this Government for employment on famine duty, and thirteen non-commissioned officers were obtained from the military authorities and utilized in laying out aided works and latterly as inspectors of village works. Four probationary assistant superintendents of police were also detailed for famine duty and additional naib tahsildars and patwaris were entertained wherever necessary. A notable advance over former years of scarcity in the staff entrusted with the preparation of lists of persons eligible for gratuitous relief and in the actual distribution of the relief was made in Etawah where the patwaris were engaged on settlement operations and this work was entrusted to the village headmen.

Staff.



30—Horticulture.

(For details see the annual reports on the Horticultural Gardens at Lucknow and the Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur for the year ending 31st March 1914).

Horticultural  
gardens.

172. The climatic conditions of the year were unfavourable to the Government Horticultural Gardens, suffering as they do from inadequate means of irrigation. The gardens however maintained their usefulness in the distribution of seed and met a part of the demand for trained gardeners. A class was held at which 12 students studied roadside arboriculture, while there were six students in the chaudhri class. The receipts of the gardens were Rs. 10,859 and expenditure Rs. 26,232, leaving a cost to Government of Rs. 15,373.

Botanical  
gardens.

173. The Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur suffered from drought like those at Lucknow but useful work was done in acclimatisation and other experiments with plants. The classes for overseers and chaudhris of gardens were very successful, attracting students from other provinces. The receipts of the gardens rose from Rs. 15,804, in the previous year to Rs. 23,948, while the expenditure increased from Rs. 33,101 to Rs. 38,293.

31—Forests.

(For details see the annual progress report on Forest Administration for the year ending 30th June 1914 and "Statistics of British India," Part IVb—Finance and Revenue.)

Area and  
demarcation.

174. The total area of all classes of forests increased from 13,249 square miles at the beginning to 13,258 square miles at end of the year under review. Demarcation continued in the Eastern circle where the substitution of a simpler boundary between these provinces and Nepal was completed. In the Kumaun circle permanent demarcation was somewhat interrupted and in the Western circle the revision and checking of boundaries continued. The expenditure on new demarcation was Rs. 27,472, and on repair to boundaries Rs. 8,626. Forest settlement continued in Almora, Garhwal and Naini Tal districts.

Revenue.

175. The revenue realized during the year rose by 1·3 lakhs to 36·85 lakhs, the increase was due to high prices obtained for timber which gave an increase of nearly 2½ lakhs in revenue in the Western circle, trees having there been felled in great quantity in pursuance of the working plan. Bamboos also gave a generally increased income, the market which was overstocked in the previous year having returned to a normal condition.

Expenditure.

176. The total expenditure increased from 17 lakhs to 20 lakhs. The expenditure on produce extracted by Government agency rose from 2·8 lakhs to 4·61 lakhs, the increase being largely due to the expansion of resin-tapping operations in Almora and Naini Tal and to the cost of treating sleepers, on which 1½ lakhs were spent. The expenditure on organization and improvement increased largely in the Kumaun circle (by Rs. 44,000) owing to the staff required for the forest settlement, but decreased in the other two circles (by Rs. 15,000) owing to the unfavourable season for planting, and the acquisition of less land than in the previous year for afforestation, and the decrease in repairs needed to roads owing to the light rains. The surplus of revenue over expenditure for the three circles amounted to 17½ lakhs, the figure of the preceding year being 18½ lakhs.

Outturn.

177. The total outturn of timber and fuel amounted to 19½ million cubic feet against 21 million cubic feet in the previous year. During the year 42,102 maunds of crude resin were collected in the Western circle against 28,029 maunds in the previous year. The net profit on the resin industry at Bhowali rose from Rs. 51,920 in 1912-13 to Rs. 55,656 in the year under review. New distillation plant has been installed and a high and uniform grade of turpentine and resin is now obtained. Another smaller distillery is now working at Kalsi in the Chakrata division.

Breaches of forest  
rules.

178. The number of offences against forest rules was 3,535, an increase of 6 per cent. on the figure of the previous year. Two hundred and forty-one cases were taken into court, 2,916 were dealt with under section 67

of the Forest Act, and 378 were undetected. The great majority of the cases were for unauthorised felling of trees except in the Eastern circle where a large number of illicit grazing cases were compounded. There were 179 cases of injury to forests by fire, of which 11 only were taken to court and 62 were undetected. The increase in the total number of cases is probably due to increased vigilance on the part of the staff, and to the dryness of the year.

179. The total area successfully protected from fire was 3,734 square miles as against 3,617 square miles in the previous year. Three thousand six hundred and seventeen square miles against a previous 3,364 were systematically protected by cleared fire lines and of this area only 2·4 per cent. was burnt. The remaining area of 218 square miles in Garhwal was guarded by fire watchers. The total area burnt was  $97\frac{1}{2}$  square miles or 2·55 per cent. of the total area protected. The percentages of protected areas to total forest areas were 81·3 as in the previous year in the Western circle and 72·12 against a previous 73·09 in the Eastern circle.

Protection from  
fire.

180. The income from grazing and fodder grass was Rs. 1,44,940 against Rs. 1,41,309 in the previous year. An area of 10,169 square miles was open to grazing to all animals for the whole year, the previous year's figure being 10,151 square miles.

Grazing.

181. The protected forests of the Almora, Garhwal and Naini Tal districts are in the course of settlement and transfer to the forest department under the scheme formulated in 1911 by Sir John Hewett. These forests are represented by the Kumaun forest division and are included in the figures quoted above. It is estimated that out of the 9,000 square miles of old protected forest land in this tract about 3,300 square miles will become reserved forest on the completion of the settlement, and the remainder will be practically returned to the people. Good progress has been made with the settlement work and it is hoped that all the inspection work will be completed by the summer of 1916, but demarcation work has suffered from the drain on the staff owing to the sleeper-treating undertaking. The formulation of working plans for this area is awaiting the completion of the settlement, but the scheme for the commercial working of chir in Almora is in operation and a similar scheme is under preparation for Garhwal. The expenditure on new roads and bridges during the year was Rs. 5,787, and on repairs Rs. 7,936 as compared with Rs. 16,424 and Rs. 4,885 respectively in the previous year. The decrease in expenditure on new works is due to the completion of the Paharpani-Bhabar road in the Naini Tal District. The division of the Kumaun forests into new ranges and the consequent necessity for range quarters has greatly increased the expenditure on new buildings, which rose from Rs. 7,653 to Rs. 11,779. The construction of seven range quarters were taken in hand and three were completed. An agreement entered into with the Railway Board to supply 1,050,000 sleepers in four years has dominated the policy of the circle so far as exploitation work is concerned. The market for chir timber had almost ceased owing to the excessive supply, and it is hoped in providing this outlet to build up a new industry of great value to the provinces. The method of treatment has been worked out by an expert and good progress has been made with the buildings and plant required. Rs. 8,041 were spent on the construction of a boom on the Sarda river at Barmdeo, to hold up the timber coming down for conversion into sleepers at the Tanakpur works. The Sarda is a difficult river to harness and in one flood the boom was tested with the weight of about 30,000 broad-gauge sleepers at once, but no damage was done to it. The works at Tanakpur for the antiseptic treatment of sleeper timber cost Rs. 91,427 during the year. The main difficulty at present is the large proportion of unsuitable timber which comes down from the forests, but it is hoped that better supervision and improved sawing will gradually remove this defect. Natural reproduction of pine, and oak was good in Almora and Naini Tal but poor in Garhwal. The plantations in Almora were reduced by 293 acres to 4,100 acres. All the enclosures have now been sown except one of 300 acres in which operations had to be delayed to prevent hardship to surrounding villages through the

District Forests.

loss of grass-cutting opportunities. In Garhwal a new plantation was made by sowing an area of 26 acres with oak seed. Financially there was a deficit of Rs. 3,02,966 on the year's working owing to the large amount of capital expenditure incurred on the sleeper-treating undertaking, and to the increased expenditure on settlement.

General. 182. During the acute fodder famine which visited the provinces, the forests came nobly to the rescue and 1,320,270 maunds of forest hay were cut and supplied to the suffering districts. Seven Kashmir deer were introduced into the forests of Jaunsar in the Chakrata division and the experimental introduction of brown trout into the streams near Naini Tal was continued with success. Enquiries were made into the possibility of erecting a match-splint factory at Chakrata.

### 32—Mines and quarries.

(For details see the tables under "Mineral production" in Part I,—  
"Statistics of British India.")

Mines. 183. No regular mines were worked during the year. Small quantities of gold were washed in the Naini Tal, Bijnor, and Garhwal districts, its total value being about Rs. 300. Iron and copper ores to the value of Rs. 200 and Rs. 520, respectively were extracted in Garhwal and Jhansi, and steatite valued at Rs. 1,750 was worked in Jhansi.

Quarries. 184. The Mirzapur quarries produced 154,197 tons of stone valued at Rs. 4,48,298, of which nearly Rs. 3,90,000 worth was building stone. The total quantity of stone quarried in the provinces was 157,552, tons, a decrease of 40,292 tons on the previous year's figure, due to a reduced output at Mirzapur.

### 33—Manufactures.

(For details see *Industrial and Commercial Statistics, Parts I and II,—*  
"Statistics of British India.")

Cotton. 185. The number of cotton-ginning and pressing factories worked by mechanical power decreased from 109 to 108, but the number of operatives employed increased by 608 from 12,596 to 13,204. Seventeen cotton mills were at work as in the previous year; they employed however 15,341 operatives, 4,771 looms, and 454,854 spindles as compared with 14,202 operatives, 4,755 looms, and 458,350 spindles in 1912-13.

Sugar. 186. Six factories manufactured sugar as in the previous year but the number of workmen employed fell from 1,473 in 1912-13 to 1,368 in the year under report. All the factories use mechanical power, two of them extract from cane and the others work with gur.

Indigo. 187. The number of indigo works was 47, employing 5,347 persons, as against 53 employing 6,490 in the previous year.

Lac. 188. Lac factories numbered 5, employing 930 operatives as against 6 employing 1,136 in 1912-13.

Tanneries. 189. Tanneries remained five in number, but they employed 3,066 operatives as against 2,906 in 1912-13.

Miscellaneous. 190. Mechanical power continues to grow in popularity for small concerns of which a number exist which are not large enough to figure in the returns. Miscellaneous factories to the number of 51 worked during the year employing 22,399 operatives, the numbers for the previous year being 48 factories and 20,688 operatives.

Weaving schools. 191. Aid to the amount of Rs. 22,561 was given by Government to 8 weaving schools which trained 158 weavers and 17 hosiery makers during the year. Improved methods of weaving and dyeing were demonstrated at district exhibitions and at the Nauchandi fair in Meerut district.

Joint stock companies. 192. Six joint stock companies were registered during the year.

## 34—Trade.

(For details see the annual reports on Inland and Foreign Trade for the year ending 31st March 1914 and the accounts of trade carried by rail and river in India.)

193. The following additions were made to the railway system of the provinces during the year:—

Additions to the  
Railway system.

(a) *Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway*.—The Hamirpur-Juhi section, 33½ miles in length, was opened for public traffic from the 21st April 1913.

(b) *Bengal and North-Western Railway*.—The Thawe-Captainganj extension from Turkaulia to Captainganj, 37¾ miles in length, was opened from the 26th April 1913, and the Izat Bridge section at Allahabad 1½ miles in length from the 8th May 1913.

(c) *Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway*.—The Bayana-Agra branch from Fatehpur-Sikri to Agra, 20½ miles in length, was opened on the 1st December 1913.

194. The total rail-borne traffic showed a decline of 17 million maunds or 11 per cent. compared with the record year 1912-13. The decrease in value was 224 lakhs or 2·9 per cent.

Total rail-borne  
traffic.

195. Imports rose by 15 million maunds in weight and 715 lakhs in value. The increase is almost entirely due to the import of food and fodder, the increase per cent. was 23½ per cent. in weight and 22¾ per cent. in value.

Imports.

196. Exports declined by 32·4 million maunds in weight and nearly 938 lakhs in value, the decrease being 36 per cent. in weight and 20¾ per cent. in value. The decrease is again almost all in food-stuffs.

Exports.

197. The trade of Cawnpore city followed the general course of trade of the province, imports advanced by 357,909 maunds owing to larger receipts of grain and pulse, but gunny bags, cloth, and railway plant were imported in smaller quantities than in 1912-13. Exports declined by nearly two million maunds, chiefly in grain and pulse, but those of raw cotton were better than in the previous year.

Trade of  
Cawnpore.

198. The internal rail-borne traffic decreased by 131,000 maunds or only 45 per cent., the decreased movement of food-stuffs for human consumption was compensated for by an increased movement of fodder.

Internal rail-  
borne traffic.

199. The river-borne traffic between these provinces and Calcutta amounted to 207,669 maunds imports, and 45,016 maunds exports. Imports thus increased by 30,757 maunds chiefly in metals and cotton goods, and exports by 7,317 maunds mostly under the head of oilseeds.

River-borne  
traffic.

## FOREIGN TRADE.

200. The total volume of trade with Tibet was 117,326 maunds, a decrease of 9·5 per cent. from 129,609 maunds in the previous year. The fall in imports was 11,718 maunds, salt and wool being responsible for the decline. There was a net decline of 565 maunds in exports, sugar falling off by 925 maunds and there being small increases in cotton goods and grain.

Tibet.

201. Parts of Nepal appear from the reports to have suffered in common with these provinces from deficient rainfall. The imports which consist chiefly of agricultural produce consequently declined, and there was a corresponding fall in exports of articles of luxury—sugar, spices, &c. The total volume of trade declined from 2,322,544 maunds in 1912-13 to 2,129,167 maunds in 1913-14, that is by 8·4 per cent. Imports fell off by 189,260 maunds, grain showing a decline of 279,216 maunds, while exports decreased by 4,117 maunds only.

Nepal.

## 35—Buildings and Roads.

(For details see the annual Administration Report, Public Works department, Buildings and Roads branch, for the year ending 31st March 1914.)

202. The revenue realised by the Buildings and Roads branch of the Public Works department during the year amounted to 4½ lakhs, of which 3·74 lakhs was provincial. The actual expenditure was 113 lakhs,

Revenue and  
expenditure.

of which 7 lakhs was for imperial works, 6½ lakhs for famine relief works, 59½ lakhs for provincial works, nearly 30 lakhs for excluded local works, and 9 lakhs for contribution works.

**Imperial  
buildings**

203. The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun was practically completed and the alterations to the post office at Meerut, and the new post office at Agra, were completed during the year. Good progress was made with the new post office at Allahabad, and the Aerological Observatory at Agra was roofed in before the close of the year; materials were collected in preparation for building a Bacteriological Laboratory at Bareilly, the new post office at Bareilly, and the Postal Administration Offices at Lucknow.

**Provincial and  
local buildings.**

204. Improvements to the circuit house at Meerut were completed as were the residences for the Commissioner of Jhansi and the Collector of Pilibhit. A record room was built for the Collector's court at Etah and the Commissioner's court at Lucknow was completed. Ancient buildings were restored at Sikandra and Itmad-ud-daula. The year was notable for activity in the erection of Government educational buildings; expenditure to the extent of 4½ lakhs was incurred in this direction, the chief works being high schools at Mainpuri, Etah, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Lakhimpur, Orai, and Ghazipur, and a school of arts and crafts at Lucknow. Of buildings for legal purposes a start was made with the new High Court, the earthwork for the foundations being completed. A new court for three munsifs was erected at Sultanpur. Twenty-three new police stations were in hand, of which 15 were completed, as were also some new quarters for warders at the Bareilly Lunatic Asylum. Of contribution buildings the King George's Medical College and Hospital at Lucknow, and the King Edward VII Memorial Sanatorium at Bhowali were completed. The Law College of the Allahabad University was practically completed and was opened, and estimates were made and material collected for the library.

**Communications**

205. A reinforced concrete bridge over the Gumti at Lucknow was completed during the year at a cost of nearly 3 lakhs, and was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in January 1914. Ninety-five miles of new metalled roads were constructed during the year, and the length of metalled roads maintained was 6,953 miles of which 70 miles were maintained by local bodies. Of unmetalled roads 1,614 miles were maintained by the Public Works department and 23,487 miles by local bodies. Good progress was made with the through metalled road from Agra via Etawah to Cawnpore and districts in which other important work on communications was in progress were Moradabad, Rae Bareilly, Kheri, Partabgarh, Benares, and Meerut. Four bridges including the east Baigul bridge which has the largest span in India, were completed in the Government Bhabar estates, and hill roads received their share of attention.

**Navigation  
works.**

206. Three hundred miles of the Ganges river below Allahabad and 135 miles of the Gogra in Azamgarh and Ballia districts were kept open for navigation in spite of the failure of the rains, a channel of a minimum depth of 3 to 4 feet being maintained.

**Rurki  
workshops.**

207. Owing to their interference with private enterprise and their cost to Government, the workshops at Rurki have been sold to a private firm and have ceased to be a government concern.

**Electric light  
and power.**

208. Tenders were received and negotiations were in progress during the year between tendering companies and the municipalities of Allahabad, Lucknow, and Bareilly for the supply of electric energy to those cities. Smaller installations were made or improved in numerous public buildings in the larger towns of the provinces.

**Sanitary works.**

209. The year was one of activity for the Sanitary Engineer's department. Ten schemes for an aggregate outlay of ten lakhs of rupees were finally sanctioned, forty-one more schemes valued at over 32 lakhs were completely prepared and work was in progress on 16 more projects.

**Arboriculture.**

210. During the year new trees were planted on 87 miles of road in the provinces, and avenues were maintained on 1,754 miles. The receipts from arboricultural operations fell from Rs. 35,219 to Rs. 26,649, and expenditure rose from Rs. 79,726 to Rs. 84,094.

211. In addition to the larger "contribution" works mentioned above Rs. 3,90,263 were spent by private persons in works of public utility such as the construction of dhamsalas, schools, tanks and dispensaries.

Private works.

**36—Canals.**

(For details see the annual Administration Report of the Public Works department, Irrigation branch, for the year ending 31st March 1914.)

212. The capital expenditure on canals during the year 1913-14 was 29.71 lakhs, bringing the total capital outlay up to March 31st 1914 to Rs. 12,19,41,996. Of the year's expenditure 12.9 lakhs was spent on productive, 14.7 lakhs on protective works, and the remainder on minor works. The chief protective works concerned were the Gangao dam on the Ken river, the Majhgawan tank in Hamirpur district, and the Ghaggar canal in Mirzapur district. Of the expenditure on productive works a large part amounting to 9.23 lakhs was spent on the permanent head works for the Ganges canal.

Outlay and construction.

213. The project for the Belan canal in Allahabad district, mentioned in last year's report, is still under discussion with the Rewah Darbar. A project is under preparation for an extension of the Dhasan canal into a precarious tract in Hamirpur district, and the Betwa and Ken rivers are being examined for sites for further storage reservoirs. Four storage schemes for Banda district are also proposed.

Works proposed.

214. Survey work was hampered by the famine, many survey parties having to be moved to prepare special projects in drought-stricken districts. The trans-Barma extension of the Dhasan canal was surveyed in detail, and a number of smaller urgent projects were prepared.

Surveys.

215. The gross receipts from canals amounted to 116.9 lakhs and working expenses to 38.06 lakhs leaving a net revenue of 78.85 lakhs. The net profit from major productive and minor works, after paying interest charges, amounted to 32.23 lakhs and the net credit to the revenues of the provinces, after deducting capital outlay on minor works, expenditure on agricultural works, and indirect charges for major productive works, was 26.99 lakhs, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 19½ lakhs.

Financial results.

216. The gross revenue assessed amounted to 125 lakhs, the increase of 12 lakhs on the figures of the previous year being due to the greater area under irrigation.

Assessments.

217. The total length of canals in operation at the close of the year was 15,656 miles, an increase of 64 miles over the previous year's figures.

Mileage of canals.

**37—Irrigation.**

218. The area irrigated by the canals under the Public Works department rose to 3,449,903 acres, an increase of 751,631 acres on that irrigated in 1912-13, the increase was due to the deficient monsoon and rainless winter. The area would have been much greater, but for the short supply of water in the rivers, and even so was only 22,114 acres short of the area irrigated in the famine year, 1907-08. The kharif area irrigated was 1,479,190 acres, 325,616 in advance of that of the previous year and exceeded only in 1907-08. The rabi area irrigated—1,970,713 acres, was 426,015 acres greater than in the previous year, and exceeded only in the dry years 1905-06, and 1907-08.

Irrigated area.

219. The estimated value of the crops irrigated was 1,589½ lakhs. The principal crops irrigated were—sugarcane 323,373 acres, rice 173,757 acres, millet 163,551 acres, maize 139,244 acres, cotton 510,316 acres, wheat 767,907 acres, peas 200,350 acres, and barley 149,293 acres.

Crops irrigated.

## CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

### IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

#### 38—Gross Revenue.

[For details see the accounts for the year 1913-14, and the tables in parts 4, (a) and (b)—“Statistics of British India.”]

220. The imperial share of the gross revenue realized amounted to Rs. 4,23,12,069 as compared with Rs. 4,35,55,845 in the year 1912-13.

#### 39—Land Revenue.

221. The gross land revenue realized during the year was Rs. 5,90,78,394 of which the imperial share was Rs. 3,56,92,669. The figures for the previous year were Rs. 6,53,81,270 and Rs. 3,95,18,268 respectively.

#### 40—Canal Revenue.

222. The gross direct revenue accruing from canals amounted to Rs. 99,01,579 as against Rs. 83,60,567 in 1912-13. The imperial share increased from Rs. 2,41,326 to Rs. 4,44,386.

#### 41—Excise.

[For details see the annual report on the administration of Excise for the year ending the 31st March 1914, and the tables under the head “Excise” in part IV(b)—“Statistics of British India.”]

**Receipts.** 223. The real receipts from excise were 131·61 lakhs showing an increase of 8·21 lakhs or 6·6 per cent. on the previous year's figure of 123·40 lakhs. A review of the whole excise policy of the Government of India made during the year has conclusively proved that the continuous increase in excise revenue is due to increased prosperity and administrative reforms, and not to any widespread increase among the people of the drink or drug habit.

**Collections.** 224. The gross demand for the year was 134·70 lakhs, of which 33·66 lakhs or 99·2 per cent. was collected. The principal outstanding item is Rs. 34,721 still due from a defaulting drug contractor of Bareilly who is in Rampur. Some jewellery has been attached in this case.

**Country spirit.** 225. The total receipts from country spirit rose from 82·60 lakhs to 87·47 lakhs, an increase of 5·9 per cent. This increase was accompanied by a decrease of 4·3 per cent. in consumption. The incidence of total revenue per proof gallon in the distillery area rose from Rs. 4-12-9 to Rs. 5-4-9. Licence fees rose by 16·9 per cent., from 27·41 to 32·04 lakhs. This is due to the prevailing prosperity and excellent prospects at the time of settlement. Still-head duty was raised in thirteen districts from the 1st April 1913, but owing to the unfavourable agricultural conditions no increases were made from April 1914. Consumption fell from 1,690,000 to 1,618,000 proof gallons, a decrease of 4·3 per cent. There was an increase in the first half of the year, owing to agricultural prosperity, but a heavy fall later, when the pinch of scarcity was felt.

**Contract supply system** 226. The contract supply system has continued to work well in the twenty-two districts in which it is in force. Eighteen districts have been resettled for the period 1915—1918 and contracts have been given in the Gorakhpur and Azamgarh districts for three years from the 1st April 1915.

**Outstill area.** 227. Outstills still exist in ten districts. The income from them rose from Rs. 1,31,814 to Rs. 1,65,120 an increase of 25·3 per cent.

228. Licence fees for hemp drugs increased by 16·2 per cent. from Rs. 15,23,000 to Rs. 17,77,000. In fourteen districts the terms of drugs farms expired and fresh settlements were made. In nineteen districts or parts of districts contractors resigned their contracts owing to the enhancement of the duty on baluchar ganja. These districts as well as the fourteen mentioned above were nearly all resettled by tahsils or blocks.

Hemp drugs.

229. Licence fees for the sale of opium rose by 11·7 per cent., owing to keen competition produced by good prospects at the time of settlement. There was no alteration of duty, and consumption increased by 1·1 per cent.

Opium.

230. Licence fees for tari and sendhi increased by 3·2 per cent. in conformity with the general advance.

Tari and sendhi,  
(Sap of palmyra  
and date palms).  
Prosecutions.

231. The total number of cases filed in court under the Excise Act increased from 1,488 to 1,763, the increase being chiefly under the heads of illicit distillation, cases in reference to which rose from 487 to 610, and illicit sale or possession of hemp drugs and cocaine. Cocaine cases increased from 142 to 233. This crime is on the increase, but a vigorous campaign is being prosecuted against it, and it is hoped that the enhanced punishment authorised by the recent amendment of the law will now check it. The number of opium prosecutions was 313 as against 342 in 1912-13, prosecutions for keeping chandu dens increased in number from 53 to 74. Energetic action continued to be taken against opium smuggling.

232. The new Excise Manual was printed and distributed during the year, and the new Excise Opium Manual was finally approved. As the result of a temperance deputation the number of liquor shops in Lucknow city was materially reduced.

General.

#### 42—Stamps.

[For details see the report on the stamp returns for the triennium ending 31st March 1914, and the tables under the head "Stamps", Part 4 (b)—"Statistics of British India."]

233. The gross receipts under the Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act for the year under review were 119½ lakhs an increase of 4½ lakhs over the figure of 1912-13. Both judicial and non-judicial stamps contributed to the increase.

Receipts and  
charges.

234. The total receipts from the sale of judicial stamps rose from Rs. 89,61,625 in the previous year to Rs. 92,47,202 in 1913-14. The increase is due to the constant growth of litigation, and to some extent to settlement operations.

Judicial stamps.

235. The value of non-judicial stamps sold rose from Rs. 25,35,177 in 1912-13 to Rs. 27,05,979 in 1913-14. Advancing ideas, industrial progress, and education naturally cause an increase in the number of stamped documents used.

Non-judicial  
stamps.

#### 43—Assessed taxes.

[For details see the report on the administration of income-tax for the triennium ending 31st March 1914, and the tables under the head "Income-tax," Part 4 (b)—"Statistics of British India."]

236. Income-tax is the only directly assessed tax in these provinces. The net collections increased by 1·7 lakhs to Rs. 26,71,017. The total final demand of tax for the year was Rs. 22,29,026, of which Rs. 22,16,923 was collected. The number of appeals and objections fell by 112 to 8,763 and the percentage of wholly unsuccessful fell from 65·90 to 64·40. Writs of demand decreased in number from 2,876 to 2,746, and other coercive processes increased from 5,356 to 5,834.

Income-tax.

#### 44—Any other taxes levied for Imperial purposes.

237. Customs yielded Rs. 2,22,931 to the imperial exchequer as compared with Rs. 1,77,310 in the previous year, and consisted entirely of excise duty on manufactured cotton goods.



45—Forests.

238. The revenue from forests which is entirely credited to the provincial exchequer increased from Rs. 35,43,963 in the previous year to Rs. 37,12,487 in the year under review.

46—Provincial Revenues.

(For details see the Government resolution on the provincial revenues of 1913-14.)

239. The following figures give a general comparison between the revenue and expenditure of the year under review and those of the previous year (Figures indicating money when written without the symbol "Rs." refer to thousands of rupees).

	1912-13.	1913-14.	Difference.
Opening balance . . . . .	88,35	1,84,24	+95,89
Receipts . . . . .	7,07,89	6,80,06	—27,83
Charges . . . . .	6,12,00	6,79,55	+67,55
Closing balance . . . . .	1,84,24	1,84,75	+51

No changes were made in the details of the provincial settlement with the Government of India during the year, and the only changes of any importance in the classification of accounts were the transfer of the receipts from fees under the Indian Companies Act, and the Indian Societies Act from the head "Registration" to "Scientific and other minor departments," and of the establishment charges of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies from the head "Law and Justice—Courts of Law" to "Scientific and other minor departments" in consequence of the transfer of the control of the department to the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies.

Receipts.

240. The year opened in prosperity but closed with poor agricultural returns everywhere and with famine conditions in several parts of the provinces. There was consequently a fall in comparison with the figures of the previous year of 29,28 in receipts under land revenue and of 2,53 under interest, the latter being due to smaller receipts from advances under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act. The decrease in land revenue was partly counterbalanced by an assignment from Imperial revenues of 15,33 to compensate for the fall of the provincial share of divisible land revenue below the prescribed minimum of 240 lakhs. Other assignments aggregating 48,90 were received from the Government of India during the year, the more important being 32,18 (recurring) in connection with the discontinuance of appropriations from cesses, 6,38 (recurring) for education, and 6,00 (recurring) for sanitation. But these were more than counterbalanced by a reduction of 93,52 due mainly to the omission of non-recurring grants for education (42,25), sanitation (27,50), and general purposes of administration (12,00). There was therefore a net decrease of 29,29 under the head assignments which with land revenue and interest mentioned above, forms the three more important heads under which the receipts of the year fell short of those of 1912-13. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by increases under other heads of which the more important are irrigation major works (13,45), excise (5,31), stamps (2,31), miscellaneous (2,14) and forests (1,69). The large increase under irrigation is due to the demand for canal water consequent on the failure of the monsoon. Excise owes its enhanced revenue to agricultural prosperity and good prospects at the time of the excise settlements and auction sales early in the year. Increased rent litigation and settlement operations account largely for the rise in stamp revenue which occurred chiefly under court-fee stamps, while in forests there was an increase of 2,36 in the Western circle due to exceptionally favourable auction sales of forest produce, chiefly timber, partly counterbalanced by decreases of 47 in the Eastern circle and 24 in the Kumaun circle owing to the restriction of the sale of timber to the public necessitated by the scheme for the supply of sleepers to state railways.

241. The net increase of 67,55 in expenditure is the result of numerous charges the more important of which are as follows :—

Expenditure.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Land revenue ... ..	1,20	...
Forest ... ..	2,67	...
Interest... ..	1,96	...
Courts of Law ... ..	2,29	...
Jails ... ..	2 36	...
Police ... ..	2,55	...
Education ... ..	21,94	...
Medical ... ..	8,56	...
Superannuation ... ..	2,50	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,55	...
Civil works in charge of civil officers ... ..	20,88	...
Civil works in charge of departmental officers ..		4,68

The increase under Land Revenue is to be attributed to higher expenditure on salaries, travelling allowance and establishments of district officers (91), and on settlement operations (30), while that under forests is mainly due to the expansion of the resin and turpentine industry in the Western and Kumaun circles (78), the commencement of operations for the supply of sleepers to state railways (61), higher expenditure in connection with the settlement operations in the Kumaun circle (31), a larger payment to the Maharaja of Tehri on account of his share of the profits of leased forests (40), and higher expenditure in the Eastern circle on the demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests (42). Larger advances and smaller repayments of loans made to the agricultural classes chiefly account for the increase under interest, while that under courts of law is due to the gradual introduction of the Greeven scheme (1,09) and to an increase of 1,17 in salaries under criminal courts. Under police the principal causes of the increase are the payment of compensation allowance for the high price of food grains (40), higher outlay on district police (30), on supplies and services chiefly on account of railway warrants, clothing, and rewards (1,00) and on railway police (36). The large increase under education is mainly due to enhanced grants (19,72) to district and municipal boards. The grants to district boards were made with a view to compensating them for the loss caused by the non-introduction of the scheme for improving their resources by relieving them of rural police charges. Larger grants (59) were also made to private institutions, and higher expenditure was incurred under inspections (92), owing to the full provision being made in connection with the provincialization of the charges of deputy and sub-deputy inspectors of schools, and on establishment and contingent charges of government schools (58). Over half the increase of 8,56 under medical is due to larger expenditure on sanitation (4,41) chiefly out of the Government of India's special grants, while increased grants were made to district boards, asylums and other institutions and the expenditure on medical relief rose by 69, on plague by 60, and on establishment by 54. The usual growth of the pension roll and increased payments under commutation of pensions accounts for the variation under superannuation, while that under miscellaneous is chiefly due to the payment of special grants to municipalities in order to compensate them for their loss in octroi income (1,70) and to higher outlay on miscellaneous and unforeseen charges (34), on special commissions of enquiry in connection with education and sanitation (19), and on remissions of agricultural loans (15). The large increase under civil works in charge of civil officers is chiefly due to the payment of enhanced grants to district boards for the reasons explained under education (21,63), counterbalanced partly by reduced contributions to municipalities (75). Under civil works in charge of departmental officers, the decrease is due to a lower expenditure on original work on civil buildings (7,41), that on communications having risen by 2,79 and that on the adjustment of losses on stock by 2,15, chiefly owing to the abolition of the Rurki workshop.

242. The following is the comparison of the budget estimates and the actual figures for the year :—

Provincial budget.

	Budget.	Actual.	Difference.
Opening Balance ...	1,69,63	1,84,24	+14,61
Receipts ...	6,32,76	6,80,06	+47,30
Charges ...	6,71,24	6,79,55	+8,31
Closing Balance ...	1,31,15	1,84,75	+53,60

For the reasons already given the receipts on account of land revenue fell 21,57 below the budget estimate, but the estimate was exceeded under nearly every other important head of receipts, noticeably under assignments, stamps, excise, provincial rates, assessed taxes, forest, registration, education, irrigation major works departmental head, and miscellaneous. The excess in assignments was 17,85, chiefly due to the assignment to make up the provincial share of land revenue to the prescribed minimum, while that in provincial rates was due to the postponement of the scheme for improving the resources of district boards by relieving them of rural police charges. The reasons for the differences between the actual receipts and budget estimates under stamps, excise, forests and irrigation are the same as those given for the increased income under these heads over that of the previous year. The excess under assessed taxes is due to larger profits derived by railways and by the Cawnpore mills. Enhancement of registration fees on documents of Rs. 1,000 and over accounts for the increase under registration, while that under education is due to higher receipts in government high schools owing to enhanced fees and an increased number of scholars, and to larger receipts from the workshop and photo and lithographic departments of the Rurki college. The excess in miscellaneous receipts is due to a higher income from unclaimed deposits (1,22), from the sale of nazul land (55) and from Government audit fees (20), coupled with special receipts of 27 from the liquidator of the United Provinces Exhibition towards the repayment of the loan taken from Government and of 13 on account of land made over to two railway companies. On the side of expenditure the net excess of actuals over the budget estimate was 8,31 made up of a gross excess of 39,62 under certain heads balanced by savings under others aggregating 31,31. The more important variations where actuals exceed the estimate are 2,00 under interest, 2,01 under superannuation, 2,56 under miscellaneous and 25,26 under civil works in charge of civil officers, while the heads under which the chief savings were effected were land revenue (6,93), Police (12,71) Medical (3,69) and civil works (5,47). The explanations of the items in the first category are the same as those given for the increase of expenditure under those heads over that of the previous year, while a smaller increase of 1,83 under education is explained by the larger grants made to district boards in consequence of the postponement of the scheme for improving their resources already referred to, partly counterbalanced by lapses in the special grants received from the Government of India and by savings under grants to the Engineering College, Rurki, and to technical and other schools. The figure 6,93 by which the expenditure on land revenue is in defect of the budget provision is mostly due to the non-utilization of the provision for the revision of clerical establishments under the Pike Committee scheme. The defect of 12,71 under police is mainly due to the postponement of the provincialization of village police charges in Oudh, and to the partial utilization only of the provision for the relief of Act XX Towns from police charges. Under medical the decrease is chiefly to be attributed to lapses amounting to 3,04 in the special grants sanctioned by the Government of India for the improvement of sanitation, while that under civil works in charge of departmental officers is accounted for by reductions due chiefly to the non-utilization of the discretionary grant (4,00), and of the grant for the construction of the new High Court at Allahabad (2,75), to unusually large issues of stores (2,76), and to smaller expenditure on police, medical and excise buildings, partly counterbalanced by additions due to higher expenditure on account of losses on stock (2,15), repairs to

communications (1,53), miscellaneous public improvements (1,02), and establishment (1,40). The accounts closed with a balance of 1,84,75 including 56,74 on account of earmarked assignments received from the Government of India the exclusion of which leaves a real provincial closing balance of 1,28,01. The expenditure on famine relief during the year has found no mention in this section as it was all met from Imperial funds, its amount was 18,79.

#### 47—Local Revenues.

[For details see the accounts of the excluded local funds published in the Government Gazette of the 5th September 1914, and the review of the local and district boards for the year ending 31st March 1913.]

243. The opening balance of excluded local funds was Rs. 40,34,634. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,58,45,336 and expenditure was Rs. 1,21,52,036 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 77,27,934. Each class of fund taken as a whole was solvent. District board finances, which are the most important item aggregating about 75 per cent. of the whole, are dealt with in detail in chapter III. The expansion in district board resources is the chief cause of the large increase in the balance to the credit of these funds. The other chief heads are town and bazar police, educational, and medical and charitable funds. The police fund, which is for rural police in Oudh, police remounts, and police clothing, had an expenditure of somewhat over ten lakhs, town and bazar funds spent  $5\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs, medical and charitable funds Rs. 90,000 and educational funds which this year included only the funds of the Lyall Collegiate School at Gonda and the Colvin Institute at Sitapur, the Canning College fund having been excluded at the request of the governing body of that institution, had an expenditure of Rs. 18,000. The closing balance was somewhat larger under each head than that at the opening of the year.

#### 48—Municipal Funds.

[For details see the review of municipal administration for the year ending the 31st March 1914].

244. The municipalities of the provinces started the year with an aggregate opening balance of Rs. 38,04,381. Their total receipts were year being Rs. 1,11,02,643 and expenditure Rs. 1,06,28,445 the figures for the previous Rs. 1,03,29,709 and Rs. 1,00,02,928 respectively, and the year ended with a closing balance of Rs. 42,78,579. Notified areas had an income of Rs. 3,29,126 as against Rs. 3,13,369 in the previous year and expenditure of Rs. 3,17,744 against a previous Rs. 2,82,217, and closed the year with a balance of Rs. 1,63,089. Nanpara which was previously a municipality became a notified area from the commencement of the year and its figures are consequently included under the latter head.

## CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

### 49—Details of census.

(See under chapter 1 of the report for 1911-12, for details of the last census.)

### 50—Births and deaths.

(For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the year ending 31st December 1913, and the tables, under "Vital Statistics" Part V, Statistics of British India.)

#### Births.

245. The number of births registered in 1913 was 2,232,999, and the birth rate was 47·67, the corresponding figures of 1912 being 2,125,585 and 45·38, and the average rate for the past five years 40·20. The satisfactory increase of recent years has thus been fully maintained. The birth rate shewed the usual fall in the hot weather and though there was no apparent relation between the number of births in any particular month and the number of cases of fever nine months previously, the number of births did vary to some extent inversely to the number of cases of fever at a distance of twelve months before. The proportion of male to female births was 108·16 to 100, showing little change from the preceding years. The provincial birth rate exceeded the death rate by 12·83. The excess was general throughout the provinces except in Muzaffarnagar and Meerut where the death rate was high chiefly owing to fever. Bijnor has the highest birth rate 58·21, followed by eleven districts with rates over 50. Dehra Dun and Naini Tal are at the bottom of the list as usual owing to their floating population. The birth rate in municipalities was 41·78 or ·29 higher than in 1912. Firozabad in the Agra district headed the list and Tilhar in Shahjahanpur came second as it did in 1912. The birth rate exceeded the death rate in 63 out of 86 municipalities.

#### Deaths.

246. The number of deaths registered was 1,631,693 an increase of 230,886. The death rate was 34·84, that of 1912 being 29·91 and the quinquennial average 40·72. The increase was general under all heads except plague and injuries, which show a slight decrease. The highest death rate was in Meerut, 49·24, followed by Muzaffarnagar, and Farrukhabad in both of which districts the high rate was largely due to fever. In municipal areas 116,086 deaths were registered as against 100,186 in 1912. Kosi (Muttra district), showed the extraordinary figure of 85·28, and large municipal areas with high death rates were Azamgarh, Unao, and Jaunpur. The infantile mortality per thousand births in the year rose to 229·7, from 206·5 in the previous year.

#### Registration of vital statistics.

247. Entries of vital statistics tested by deputy sanitary commissioners numbered 41,445 against 19,010 in the previous year, the percentage of omissions they discovered being ·66 in 1913 and ·75 in 1912. Local authorities tested 605,435 entries as against 641,553 in 1912, finding omissions of 3·02 per cent. in birth registration and 2·00 per cent. in death registration as compared with 3·48 per cent. and 3·37 per cent. respectively in 1912. The vaccination staff tested 780,013 entries as against 785,355 in 1912 and found omissions to the extent of ·37 per cent. in birth entries and ·21 per cent. in death entries against percentages of ·40 and ·21 in 1912.

#### Cholera.

248. Deaths from cholera recorded in 1913 were 60,427 as compared with 18,894 in 1912. Bahraich and Gorakhpur districts suffered most severely. A scheme for the prevention of the spread of cholera was accepted by Government, and it is hoped to put it in full operation in 1914.

#### Small-pox.

249. The number of deaths from small-pox was 8,156 against 3,101 in 1912. The death rate per mille of population due to this disease was ·17 against ·07 in 1912, and a quinquennial average of ·30.

#### Plague.

250. The record of deaths from plague was 107,683 giving a rate of 2·30, against 114,945 deaths and a rate of 2·45 in 1912. The rapidity and efficiency with which evacuation is resorted to as a defence against plague shows a satisfactory improvement. Towards the close of the year Government allotted over half a lakh of rupees to improve this method of

combatting the disease, the money being spent mainly on the provision of materials for poor persons to build huts, and on the appointment of chaukidars for the protection of evacuated sites.

251. Deaths recorded from fever numbered 1,118,455, giving a rate of 23·88 per mille of population, against 967,500 deaths and a rate of 20·66 in 1912. The death curve from this disease rose in March and April to a maximum in May, remained high through June and July and only fell below 100,000 deaths per month in August. Meerut shows the highest mortality with 41·78 deaths per mille, and is followed by Muzaffarnagar (41·55), Bulandshahr (38·20), Saharanpur (36·04), Farrukhabad (33·96), and Moradabad (33·81). Of towns the highest rates were in Shikarpur (Bulandshahr) (45·14), Sherkot (Bijnor) (42·56), and Jahangirabad (Bulandshahr) (38·60). The mortality in urban areas was 20·17, and in rural tracts 24·11, against 17·67 and 20·84 in 1912. Numerous anti-malarial measures were in operation during the year, school quininisation being extended to seventeen districts.

Fever.

252. Dysentery and diarrhoea caused 16,164 deaths against 14,986 in 1912 Garhwal as usual being the greatest sufferer. Deaths due to respiratory diseases were 21,845 in number against 18,810 in 1912 Hamirpur again heading the mortality list.

Other diseases.

253. There were 23,096 deaths from injuries against 23,374 in the previous year. Suicides showed an insignificant decrease from 2,333 to 2,327.

Injuries

254. The number of deaths classified under all other causes increased from 239,197 to 275,867; deaths from measles which are included under this head increased from 10,618 to 28,580.

All other causes

#### 51—Emigration and Immigration.

(For details see the annual report for 1913 on the working in the United Provinces, of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901, the annual report on Emigration from the port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1913, and the tables under the head "Emigration," Part V, Statistics of British India.)

255. Of the 9,171 emigrants registered at the port of Calcutta for the colonies of Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Fiji and Surinam, 6,756 or 73·66 per cent. were recruited in these provinces, where 8,755 or 74·84 per cent. of the total were recruited in the previous year. The largest number were registered in the following districts:—Cawnpore (1,049), Gorakhpur (746), Lucknow (671), and Basti (666). Of the emigrants registered at all centres 7,142 or 78 per cent. were born in these provinces, Basti being the birthplace of 1,243, and Gonda of 702.

Foreign  
Emigration.

256. Under Chapter IV of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 the number of coolies reported to have emigrated was 4,509, as against 1,955 in the previous year, but numerous recruiting agents failed to send in reports and the figures are not reliable. There is no considerable amount of recruiting reported under chapter V of the Act.

Inland  
Emigration.

257. There are no statistics of immigration.

Immigration.

#### 52—Medical relief.

(For details see the report on the administration of civil hospitals for the triennium ending 31st December 1913 and the tables under the head "Hospitals," Part V, Statistics of British India.)

258. The number of hospitals and dispensaries, exclusive of travelling dispensaries, in the provinces was 558 at the beginning of 1913 and 570 at the end of the year. Travelling dispensaries, which are now a very important branch of medical relief operations, increased in number from 57 at the beginning of the year to 74 at its close. The number of patients treated, excluding unaided private hospitals, travelling dispensaries, and special institutions for the treatment of departmental servants, rose from 4,315,888 in 1912 to 4,394,477 in 1913, 629,238 patients were treated at travelling dispensaries, as against 521,471 in 1912. The percentage of deaths to cases treated fell to 3·70 per cent. The number of surgical operations performed

Dispensaries.

during the year was 212,801 against 204,756 in 1912. The attendance at hospitals on account of malaria continues steadily to fall and excluding malaria patients the number of cases treated in 1913 was the greatest for the last twelve years.

Financial.

259. The total income of the hospitals and dispensaries decreased from Rs. 18,67,290 in 1912 to Rs. 17,27,691, in 1913, and the expenditure from Rs. 15,25,986 to Rs. 14,25,686. The closing balance was Rs. 3,02,005 against Rs. 2,89,060 at the close of 1912. The local fund contributions fell from 7.82 lakhs in 1912 to 6.87 lakhs, and the municipal contributions from Rs. 1,03,512 to Rs. 89,484. The amount of invested capital rose slightly to 15½ lakhs.

General.

260. The King George's and Queen Mary's hospital attached to the medical college at Lucknow was opened during the year. The large attendance which it rapidly attracted testifies to the public appreciation of this splendidly equipped institution.

53—Sanitation.

(For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the year ending 31st December 1913 and of the Sanitary Engineer for the year ending 31st March 1914, and the tables under the head "Area, Population, and Public Health" Part V, Statistics of British India.)

Municipalities.

261. The expenditure incurred in municipalities on original sanitary works executed under the supervision of the sanitary engineer fell from 15.28 lakhs to 12.57 lakhs; of this amount 6.45 lakhs was spent on water works and 6 lakhs on drainage works. The municipalities incurring the largest expenditure on water works were Cawnpore 2.13 lakhs, Allahabad 1.79 lakhs, and Mirzapur 1.02 lakhs. There were no serious breakdowns in any of the large municipal water supplies. Allahabad spent 1.7 lakhs on drainage works, Benares 1.16 lakhs, and Mussooree 1.24 lakhs. The site for a new sullage farm was selected at Lucknow. The municipalities spent 45 per cent. of their income on water supply, drainage and conservancy works against 36 per cent. in the previous year.

Fairs.

262. The attendance at the Magh Mela at Allahabad was estimated at seven lakhs, at the Garhmuhtesar fair six lakhs, and at the Tigri fair two lakhs. All the large fairs passed off without the outbreak of any epidemic. A few isolated cases of cholera occurred but precautions having been taken the disease did not spread.

Sanitary Board.

263. The Sanitary Board held ten meetings during the year. Out of the recurring grant of five lakhs for sanitary improvements with savings from the previous year it distributed Rs. 5,22,997. In addition to this Rs. 12,29,500 were allotted out of the special grant made for urban sanitary works by the Government of India, and a grant of Rs. 52,000 was sanctioned by Government for improvements to the Agra water works.

54—Vaccination.

(For details see the triennial report on vaccination for the period ending 31st March 1914, and the tables under the head "Vaccination," Part V, Statistics of British India.)

Establishment  
and charges.

264. There were 49 Assistant Superintendents of vaccination at work in the provinces in 1913-14 as in the previous year, and the number of vaccinators employed was 921 against 922 in 1912-13. The expenditure on vaccination rose from Rs. 2,24,057 to Rs. 2,53,619.

Vaccinations.

265. The number of persons vaccinated in 1913-14 was 1,640,005 as compared with 1,579,432 in the previous year, an increase of 60,573. Of cases in which the results were known 96.08 per cent. of primary cases and 72.44 per cent. of re-vaccinations were successful. The average cost of each successful vaccination was one anna and eleven pies, an increase of two pies.

Lymph.

266. The amount of calf lymph issued increased from 58,427 grammes to 70,296 grammes and the income from Rs. 24,019 to Rs. 28,867 which showed a profit of Rs. 11,620 over the expenditure. Calf lymph replaced human lymph in two more districts and is now exclusively used in 37 districts and all the municipalities and notified areas of the Provinces.



## CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

### 55—General system of education.

(See page 81 of the report for the year 1911-12.)

### 56—Education.

(For details see the annual report on public instruction for the year ending the 31st March 1914 and the table under the head "Education", Part VII, Statistics of British India.)

267. The whole field of primary education was brought under review by a committee which sat at Naini Tal under the presidency of Mr. Justice Piggott in the summer of 1913. The conclusions arrived at by Government on the various problems examined by the committee have since been set forth at length in a resolution issued since the close of the year. Rules are being framed in accordance with this resolution and it is hoped that the result will be to put primary education on a sound basis and to provide for the great expansion that is to be expected.

General.

268. The net increase from 17,580 to 17,656 in the number of schools and colleges in the provinces was confined to public institutions, private ones showing a decline from 5,464 to 5,095 during the year. The number of scholars was 819,472 at the close of the year, 11.58 per cent. of the children of school going age being under instruction. This is an improvement on the figures of the previous year when the percentage was 11.14 and the total number of scholars 788,298.

Number of institutions and scholars.

269. The total expenditure from all sources rose from 121.2 lakhs to 128.3 lakhs. Under provincial revenues there was an apparent decrease of Rs. 1,29,738 due to the inclusion in the figures for 1912-13 of the Government of India's grant of Rs. 3,45,000 for the University. Excluding this grant the expenditure from provincial revenues rose from Rs. 44,58,613 to Rs. 46,73,875; while that from district and municipal funds increased from Rs. 26,57,339 and Rs. 3,71,972 respectively to Rs. 30,24,947 and Rs. 4,94,896.

Expenditure.

270. The new buildings of the University School of Law were opened in March 1914. The construction of a library and a hostel for law students has been undertaken as a result of the grant of five lakhs by the Government of India, and funds have been allotted for a second hostel. When the former two buildings are completed the expenditure on University buildings will have exceeded fourteen lakhs of rupees. The University was not inactive in developing the scope of its work and the practical value of its examinations. The affiliation of two colleges in commerce, a subject in which a diploma was instituted in the preceding year, and the introduction of practical test into intermediate science examinations may be mentioned as two of the most important advances. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,71,061, and the balance in hand rose from Rs. 39,237 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 68,913 at the end, the nominal expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 5,26,271 but this included the investment of Rs. 3,45,000 granted by the Government of India in Government promissory notes.

University.

271. The number of students receiving collegiate education rose from 6,223 to 6,494, of these 3,876 were in English colleges, 4,688 were learning English, 3,272 a classical language, and 145 a vernacular. The imposing new buildings of St. John's College, Agra, were opened by His Excellency the Viceroy, and other colleges also have improved their accommodation. The staff of the Muir College is being strengthened, and the principal has there introduced the "seminar" system of instruction now in vogue in the newer universities in England, under which the professor meets a few advanced students in a library and directs his attention rather to helping them into fruitful methods of gaining knowledge for themselves than to direct instruction. The recognised oriental colleges increased their number of students from 1,303 to 1,470. Candidates for the Acharya, Madhyama, and Prathama examinations numbered 2,483 including 14 women of whom four were successful, this is a satisfactory general increase on the figures

Collegiate Education.



of 1912-13. Six hundred and twenty-five students attended law classes. The University School of Law was in a particularly flourishing condition, and the establishment of the new hostel should do much to facilitate the concentration of legal studies at Allahabad, where alone proper training facilities are available. The Thomason Engineering College at Rurki maintained its equipment up to date but the classes were not always filled without an effort to recruit students. There were 84 students at the King George's Medical College, Lucknow, of whom 74 were resident in hostels. Departments for the teaching of Pathology and Medicine were opened in the college under professors, and the teaching staff was strengthened by the appointment of a professor of Gynaecology and Obstetrics. The expenditure on collegiate education rose by 1·3 lakhs to 16·61 lakhs, of which 3½ lakhs was met from fees.

Secondary  
education.

272. The number of secondary schools of all classes for Indian boys has risen from 563 to 581, there being six more high schools, one less English middle school and 13 more vernacular middle schools. There were 91,357 pupils in these institutions at the beginning and 98,084 at the end of the year, about three-quarters of the increase being claimed by the vernacular schools. The increase in the proportion of high schools is a gratifying sign of progress, and the new ones promise well, particularly the Kali Charan School at Lucknow which already takes a high place among the aided schools of the province. The expenditure on English schools rose from 17¼ lakhs to 18¾ lakhs; there was a marked increase in the fee income which rose from 7·3 lakhs to 8·4 lakhs, 45 per cent. of the expenditure on English schools being now met from fees. The average cost of educating a scholar is Rs. 51·8 in a Government school, and Rs. 34·5 in an aided school, of which Rs. 22·6 and Rs. 17 respectively are paid in fees. In vernacular middle schools owing to the increases in the staff and the opening of new institutions the expenditure increased from Rs. 4,72,736 to Rs. 5,04,932. A distinct improvement is noticeable in recent years in the work of candidates both for the Matriculation and the School Leaving Certificate Examinations. The standard in the former examination at Allahabad University has gained the reputation of being higher than that at Calcutta, with the result that some candidates have gone to Calcutta in preference to taking the examination in these provinces. The number of candidates here shewed a slight decrease this year, but the percentage of passes rose from 37 to 44. In the School Leaving Certificate Examination the number of candidates rose from 1,390 to 1,631 and 44·2 per cent. passed. This is the fifth year in which this examination has been held, and principals of colleges as well as experienced examiners report that students passing it shew a distinct improvement on their predecessors both in their grasp of English as a spoken language, and in their power of neatness in writing, and in expressing themselves in it on paper. The accommodation for secondary schools is now only just sufficient, for the demands upon it, and the question received careful consideration during the year. The matter is one of some urgency and within the limits of its avowed policy of providing a number of model schools and otherwise confining itself to the assistance of private enterprise, Government has done all that was possible to hasten the provision of the necessary accommodation. New buildings have been erected for the Government high schools at Etah and Mainpuri, the construction of a new block of rooms for manual training at the Bareilly High School has been taken in hand, and the new buildings for the high schools at Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit are well on the way to completion. As regards aided schools, new buildings have been erected for the City Anglo-Vernacular High School, Allahabad, the Reid Christian collegiate school, Lucknow, the Aminabad School, Lucknow, and the Mission School, Farrukhabad. New hostels have been provided at the Government high schools at Etah and Mainpuri, the St. John's Collegiate School, Agra, and the Mission School at Farrukhabad. In the accommodation for vernacular middle schools something was done during the year to remedy the more glaring defects, but a great deal of money is necessary to bring the whole accommodation for this class of school up to a satisfactory standard.

A special grant of five lakhs was made by Government for this purpose at the close of the year.

273. Primary schools for Indian boys increased in number from 10,151 to 10,439 and the scholars in them from 547,354 to 566,033. The increase was entirely confined to board schools. The attendance at aided schools was practically stationary and in parts of the province the presence of scarcity resulted in the disappearance of a number of the weaker schools of this type. Of a total of 6,417 schools managed by district and municipal boards 3,161, or nearly half are now teaching up to the upper primary standard. It has been laid down by the committee on primary education that unless a child reaches the upper primary standard, his education is not likely to be of use to him in after-life, and it is therefore satisfactory to see the growth in number of schools comprising this standard, but the proportion of scholars in the upper primary classes is still only 11 per cent. and there is an immense leeway to be made up. The maintenance for the full year of the numerous new schools started in the middle of the year 1912-13, and the spending of the special Government grant of Rs. 80,000 made to municipalities for primary education in June 1913 has increased the expenditure from eighteen to twenty lakhs. The building accommodation for primary schools is still very poor, and where the district boards with their increased resources were ready to build they met considerable difficulties in obtaining suitable contractors to do the work. Local school committees were variously reported on; in some places they were apathetic while in others great store was set by the value of their advice in matters like holidays and exemption of scholars from paying fees, in which local knowledge is absolutely essential. Experiments were instituted in the Allahabad district in the provision of school gardens, and in the half time system of education by which it was hoped to attract a class of boy who is ordinarily kept away from school owing to his usefulness in the fields; it is too early at present to pronounce any judgement on these experiments.

Primary  
education.

274. The number of students under training to become teachers was 33 at the Training College at Allahabad and 44 in that at Lucknow, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 31 and 51 respectively; of these students 30 out of 33 passed their examination at Allahabad and the whole 28 who went up were successful at Lucknow. The raising of the stipend from Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 resulted in a noticeable improvement both in the quantity and quality of the candidates presenting themselves for training. Twelve out of thirteen candidates passed the training class examination for mistresses in European schools and the Examiners' report on their work was encouraging. In the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination 216 of the 253 candidates were successful, an increase of 20 over the number that passed in the previous year. Training classes for Vernacular School Teachers increased in number from 112 to 184, and pupil teachers in them from 663 to 1,096. Funds have been allotted for still more training classes with a view to meeting the great demand for trained men, which is certain to increase. The number of women students in training classes has increased, but it is still very difficult to obtain candidates with sufficient general education to value by the course; there is however a very noticeable improvement in this direction in the candidature for the first time on record of three women students who have passed the vernacular final examination.

Training and  
supply of  
teachers.

275. Good progress was made during the year in the development of technical education; no new schools were started, but the number of scholars in the 34 technical and industrial schools increased from 1,579 to 1,741, while it fell in the three commercial schools from 157 to 138. Owing to the generosity of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce a tenth class has been added to the Thomason College, Rurki. The technical schools at Lucknow and Gorakhpur continue to progress satisfactorily and have been well supported in the matter of finding posts for passed students by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The School of Arts and Crafts at Lucknow has defined its curriculum for some years to come, and with the completion of its main buildings and

Technical  
education.

the provision of its equipment, which will be shortly accomplished should continue to fill its place with success in the technical education system of the provinces. The Carpentry School at Bareilly continues to flourish, but the same can hardly be said of the Benares weaving station and the weaving schools attached to it, which had the misfortune to lose their principal during the year at a critical time in their development.

Female education.

276. In female education there is little substantial progress to record. There was a net increase of thirteen in the number of girls' schools, public institutions increasing by 68, and private institutions decreasing by 55. The number of girls under instruction increased from 49,831 to 54,983, but the greater part of the increase is in the lower primary classes. Many of the private schools were unable to stand the strain of agricultural hard times, and in many other cases the outburst of enthusiasm with which a school was started soon gave place to apathy which could not fail to bring about its decline. The total expenditure increased from 4'6 lakhs to 5 lakhs. The Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow had 30 students of whom three passed the B. A. examination. English Schools increased in number by one and the scholars in them from 3,585 to 3,710, while the number of primary schools rose from 1,005 to 1,062 and their scholars by 2,162. The system of visiting governesses which has now been on its trial for some time is now definitely pronounced by the Director of Public Instruction to be a failure.

Education of  
special classes.

277. There are signs that the domiciled European and Anglo-Indian communities are awakening to a more general appreciation of the benefits of higher education, the numbers reading for the university examinations shews a noticeable increase, specially among men. The number of schools and colleges for these communities has remained unaltered but the attendance has increased from 4,660 to 5,038. It has been decided to substitute the Cambridge Local Examination for the present High School Examination. Money has been earmarked for orphanages, and with the assistance of the Government of India's grant of Rs. 80,000, it is intended to effect some improvement in the matter of teachers' salaries. The total expenditure has increased from 13'2 lakhs to 14'3 lakhs. The attendance at the Colvin Taluqdars' School at Lucknow has increased from 47 to 55, and the education of its pupils both in and out of school shews a care which should produce fruitful results. Hindus and Muhammadans have each increased their numbers in educational institutions by 4 per cent., there being at the end of the year 656,032 Hindus, and 147,149 Muhammadans under instruction. There is a noteworthy increase of 14 per cent. in the number of Muhammadan College students in comparison with 6 per cent. among the Hindus.

57—Literature and the press.

(See tables under the heading "Printing Presses and Publications,"  
Part, VII, Statistics of British India.)

Literary  
Publication.

278. The total number of publications in 1913 was 1,708, two more than in the previous year. Poetical and religious works appeared in the same large proportion to the whole as in that year. Publications in English and Urdu decreased considerably in number, while those in Hindi shewed a large increase. Amid a mass of unpractical and didactic literature, on social reform, there stand out quite a number of authors who have written reasonably and with restraint on such topics as education, the position of women, monogamy, and the uplifting of the depressed classes; the interest displayed is a healthy sign of moral progress. In the religious field orthodoxy is still much in favour, but there is no lack of literature written with the object of proving that caste is a later and a fungoid growth on Hinduism and thus of relieving the members of lower castes who have found material advancement under British rule of the stigma attaching to their birth. It is satisfactory to note that vernacular Christian literature has almost freed itself from vituperation and abuse of other religions. The Jain section on the other hand has recently become prolific in the production of religious polemic

literature of a highly bigoted order. Modern philosophic literature has shown little originality or closeness of thought, and history has generally been written with a motive, to the disregard of awkward facts, and the exclusion of the true historical spirit. The reprint of six works on modern Arabic by Egyptian and Syrian authors is significant of the growing need for linguistic attainments accompanying the increased ease of communication with outside countries; these works show a bold disregard of the complicated old-fashioned methods of teaching Arabic grammar. Sanskrit studies have been vigorously pursued and the quality of the work done on them continues to improve. An English translation of a portion of the *Mitakshara* by an Indian scholar may be mentioned as a particularly valuable work. There appears still to be a brisk demand for works on medicine written from an oriental standpoint, but there are no works of great merit on western medicine. Works on art are scanty and of little account; there are however some interesting new books on music. Educational publications are numerous as usual, but they do not supply any real want, while the production of keys to text books is still a flourishing business. In fiction the popular taste is in the direction of a wealth of incident and intrigue, with little regard for the possibility of the situations created. The death has to be recorded of that prolific writer of romance, Deokinandan Khattri; he had no rival in popularity and is likely to have no immediate successor. Verse was as usual a favourite medium for the exposition of ideas whether poetical or otherwise. Puranic legends, metrical versions of the lives of holy men, erotic and heroic ballads, and devotional songs have a strong hold on the imagination of literary society, while even the cocaine habit and the co-operative movement are regarded as fit subjects for versification. Of periodicals the "*Hindustan Review*" and the "*Modern Review*" in English, the Hindi "*Saraswati*," and the Muhammadan "*Adib*" are worthy of notice and maintained their high literary standard.

279. The number of newspapers and periodicals increased from 278 to 290 during the year. Twenty-four publications ceased to issue including four which were started during the year. Of these publications the most important was the *Adib* of Allahabad. The Indian press.

280. In eight instances proposals to start new presses fell through on security being demanded by district magistrates, and proposals to start nine new newspapers fell through for similar reasons. Three established newspapers ceased to issue on security being demanded, in the case of one of them the original security had been forfeited. Muhammadan sympathy with Turkey and distrust of the powers were very strong during the year. There was also a general quickening of Muhammadan religious life which manifested itself in a demand for a larger place for religion in education, and in other minor ways. One of the noteworthy incidents of the year was the adoption of the ideal of self-government for India by the All-India Muslim League. The demand for education was for quantity rather than quality, on the part of both the Hindu and Muhammadan sections of the press. The Aligarh College was kept well before the public in consequence of internal disputes. The action of the Government of India in disallowing appointments made by the Calcutta University was freely criticised. The legislative councils were criticised on the ground that they paid little heed to resolutions moved by non-official members. The necessity of an executive council for these provinces was repeatedly urged, and Mr. Montagu's opposition to increased parliamentary control over Indian affairs met with little favour or sympathy. The congress papers continued to insist on the disabilities of Indians in British Colonies and the proceedings of the Public Services Commission evoked some acrimonious discussion on the relative value of the Indian and the European. The utilisation of Indian money in London was criticised and the epidemic of bank failures caused theorists to cry aloud for more safeguards for the Indian investor. The passing of the Waqf Validating Act was greeted with acclamation, while that of the Indian Conspiracy Bill was strongly resented. The unconstitutional behaviour of the Ulster Unionists attracted a great deal of attention, and the inactivity of Tone and Policy.

Government was interpreted as weakness. The Delhi outrage called forth a strong chorus of horror.

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**58—Literary societies.**

*(See page 92 of the report for the year 1911-12.)*

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**59—Arts and sciences.**

*(For details see the report of the Lucknow museum for the year ending 31st March 1914.)*

281. The collection of copper plate inscriptions in the provincial museum at Lucknow was provided with a suitable room for their display to the public during the year. The picture gallery has been arranged and labels giving Hindi and Urdu names have been provided for the birds and mammals in the natural history section. The number of objects acquired by the museum during the year was 2,094, including 582 numismatic, and 1,399 natural history specimens. Some interesting additions were made to the archaeological section. With a view to increasing the educational value of the museum the curator delivered a course of lectures on Asoka inscriptions. The museum was also reserved on one day a week for the use of students, but little real advantage was taken of these privileges. The total number of visitors showed an increase over the figure of the previous year. The receipts of the museum during the year amounted to Rs. 434, and the expenses to Rs. 16,433, the net cost to Government being Rs. 15,999.

## CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHAEOLOGY.

### 60.—Archaeology.

*(For details see the annual reports of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, and of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1914.)*

282. The amount spent on the conservation of Muhammadan and British monuments during the year in these provinces was Rs. 60,513 as compared with Rs. 65,385 in the previous year. Much attention has been paid to the grounds of the Taj Mahal at Agra and trees which threatened to grow altogether too large for their position in the garden have been removed. Six seats of Mughal pattern have been provided for the north river terrace, and twelve more are under construction. Valuable work has been done in replacing inlay pieces on the tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah, 8,744 pieces having been replaced at a cost of Rs. 3,784. A start has been made with the conservation of the eastern causeway at Akbar's tomb, Sikandra, and the sarai has been cleared at Fatehpur Sikri. Conservation work has also been done on the tomb of Lord Cornwallis at Ghazipur, and on monument at Benares and at Jhijnhana in the Muzaffarnagar district. Conservation.

283. A sum of Rs. 1,072 was spent during the year on the preservation of Hindu and Buddhist monuments. Nine more monuments have been declared protected, a pleasing feature of the year's work being the readiness with which the managers of shrines and the pujaris fell in with the suggestions of the archaeological experts.

284. No important excavation works were undertaken during the year, but the collection of inscriptions and interesting relics continued, and much work was done on the examination of the interesting temples at Jageshwar in the Almora district, which it is proposed to protect. Exploration.

## CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

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### **61—Ecclesiastical jurisdiction.**

*(See page 94 of the annual report for 1911-12.)*

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### **62—Ecclesiastical.**

285. The year was uneventful.

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### **63—Stationery.**

286. The total value of the stationery supplied to the Government offices in the provinces during the year was Rs. 4,68,364, an increase of Rs. 16,722 over the figure Rs. 4,51,642 of the previous year. The increase is chiefly in the value of stationery issued to officers, which rose by Rs. 13,816 to Rs. 1,17,178, but this increase is partly due to the fact that several officers did not draw their supplies in the preceding year. Stationery issued to printing presses rose in value by Rs. 2,906 to Rs. 3,51,186.

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### **64—General miscellaneous.**

Government  
Press.

287. The receipts of the Government Press for the year show a large increase from Rs. 1,35,575 to Rs. 1,51,977, and the expenditure increased from Rs. 7,03,900 to Rs. 7,37,622. The value of the gross outturn of the press was Rs. 6,23,024 an increase of Rs. 3,948 on the figure of the previous year. The cost per page was Re. 1-5-2 as compared with Re. 1-5-3 in 1912-13. The number of publications received under the Press and Books Act during the year was 1,708 of which 1,265 were original works and 443 were reprints. The copyrights of 394 books were registered.

